

SEPARATE PARLIAMENT WITH ULSTER EXCLUDED IS HOME RULE SOLUTION

Terms on Which Settlement
Has Been Reached, Says
Glasgow Herald

VERY HOPEFUL FEELING Both Sides Manifest Hearty Goodwill and Desire To Arrange Matters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 31.—The Glasgow Herald states that a settlement of the Irish question has been reached on the basis of a Parliament for Nationalist Ireland, with Ulster, or the greater part of Ulster, excluded. It is understood that the Irish negotiations are progressing with unexpected speed. There were conferences with the Nationalist and Ulster leaders, yesterday and the feeling in the evening was very hopeful. Mr. Lloyd George will probably make a statement in the nature of an interim report, tomorrow.

The Times says that hope, almost amounting to confidence, has arisen to surprising degree in the last few hours. Both sides are manifesting hearty goodwill and a sincere desire for a settlement.

A group of federal home-rulers, including some Scottish and Welsh Members of the House of Commons, in anticipation of a settlement, conferred at the House of Commons, yesterday evening.

At yesterday's sitting of the Irish Commission, a letter was read from Field-Marshal Viscount French, stating that, early in February, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was of opinion that a popular outbreak was not to be feared, but, rather, dynamite outrages.

The Commission has adjourned indefinitely.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that martial law was being continued in Ireland as a precautionary measure. He hoped that its disappearance would be speedy and complete. It would only be used in cases of urgent necessity.

John McNeill, President of the Irish Volunteers, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. McNeill is B.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Early and Medieval Irish History, University College, Dublin and originator of the Gaelic League.

Austrians Open New Offensive in Posina

Desperate Struggle Results But
Italians Retain All Their
Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, May 31.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: The situation generally is unchanged on the whole front, except on the Posina zone, in upper Astico, where yesterday had a foretaste of the renewal of the enemy's offensive. Southward of Posina, the enemy, after an intense artillery preparation, attacked in the direction of Soldi Campiglia and Monte Priaforn. After a desperate struggle, we retained our positions.

On the northern slope of Monte San Michele, we exploded a powerful mine, wrecking a long stretch of the enemy's trenches.

The Italians have evacuated the town of Asiago, but are resisting very stubbornly on the rocky Asiago tableland. The inhabitants of the plains were alarmed at the approach of the Austrians, but have been reassured by the signs that the Austrian advance has been checked.

The Italian wings are punishing the Austrians very severely and a further advance by the enemy in the center does not seem to be likely.

The splendid Italian motor transport saved the situation, by enabling great re-inforcements to reach the Arzico and Asiago plateaux in time to fill the gap made by the breaking of the first line. The most serious loss was the abandonment of the big guns on the Monte Maggio-Tonessa line.

The Italian troops are most enthusiastic and are anxiously expecting a counter-offensive.

Asquith Defends, Parliament Supports Lord Kitchener In Criticism by Col. Churchill

Premier Says Charges Largely Affect Himself, Though
Admits War Office Chief May Not Be Faultless

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, today, during the debate on the vote of Lord Kitchener's salary, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, in reply to the remarks made by Colonel Winston Churchill, on the 23rd, said that Winston Churchill's estimate of the numbers of recruits obtainable in India was vastly exaggerated. He emphasized the difficulty of officering the new units. Similar arguments applied to Winston Churchill's suggestion regarding Africa.

Mr. Tennant paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's foresight in providing great armies for a long war.

Colonel Winston Churchill, in reply, said that he did not think the difficulty of providing officers for native troops would be so serious. He suggested that temporarily disabled officers might be trained for that purpose and urged the India Office and Colonial Office to seriously consider the matter.

Taking 5,000,000 as the strength of the army, Winston Churchill said that he found nearly 2,000,000 were not accounted for. He urged an investigation into the proportion of fighters to non-fighters and the replacing of older officers by younger ones. He paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's supreme services, but said that he should not prevent improvement in the organization.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, in reply, said that the figure of five millions did not represent their military effort, but the total man-power with-

drawn from the Empire since the beginning of the war.

Mr. Asquith, dealing with Winston Churchill's comments, said that he doubted whether the disproportion of ration and rifle strength of the forces in the field was as great in their army as in any other now engaged, though all their supplies had to be transported by sea. Steps were being taken, however, to utilize a greater proportion of men in the fighting line.

With regard to the disproportion of the troops at home and abroad, though they had not been invaded, they must always effectively provide against such a possibility. Subject to that provision, the troops in Great Britain were either sick, convalescent, forming drafts for abroad, or new divisions which were ready, or approximately ready, to go. A substantial reduction in the number of Staff officers at home was being effected, notably at Salisbury, Ripon and Aldershot.

The debt that the country and the Empire owed to Lord Kitchener was immeasurable. He had labored with a zeal and self-devotion beyond all praise. He did not assert that Lord Kitchener had made no mistakes, but the charges made largely affected himself and the Government and he (Mr. Asquith) accepted his full share of the responsibility.

The motion to reduce Lord Kitchener's salary by £100 was negatived without a division and the vote was passed by the House unanimously.

OPEN KNIFE IS THROWN AT COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Escapes Uninjured From Attack
In Kansas City; Denounces
Hyphenated Americans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, May 31.—During the Memorial Day parade in Kansas City, an open knife was thrown at Colonel Roosevelt and stuck in his motor-car. Colonel Roosevelt afterwards made a speech advocating universal military service and denouncing hyphenated Americans.

CAMEROONS CONQUEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—The conquest of the Cameroons, an area of 306,000 square miles, defended by well-trained natives, plentifully supplied with machine-guns, was no light task. This sums up Brigadier-General Dobell's despatches, which have been issued today.

The difficulties were increased by incessant tropical rains, the absence of roads and the dense forests. The co-operation between the British and French forces was perfect.

Brigadier-General Dobell eulogized the work of the naval forces engaged and also of the West African troops. The Allies' force was 9,700 British and French troops, including Indians.

LIANG CHI-CHIAO RESIGNS

The local Intelligence Bureau Republican Government of China yesterday announced that Liang Chi-chiao has tendered his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Chunyuwan (Republican Military Council) owing to the death of his father at Canton.

The Weather

Very light and variable breezes, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.6 and the minimum 66.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.0 and 65.6.

PRESIDENT CALLS CHANG HSUN WITH GREAT ARMY

May Be Made Peking's Defender
or Else New Minister
Of the Army

The Shunpao reports:—Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent for General Chang Hsun with ten or twelve battalions of the "Tingwu" Army.

The Shunpao reports:—The Peking Government has wired to Chang Hsun to come up to Peking. It is reported that he may be appointed either the General commanding the defence of Peking or the Minister of the Army.

Checkling Threatened

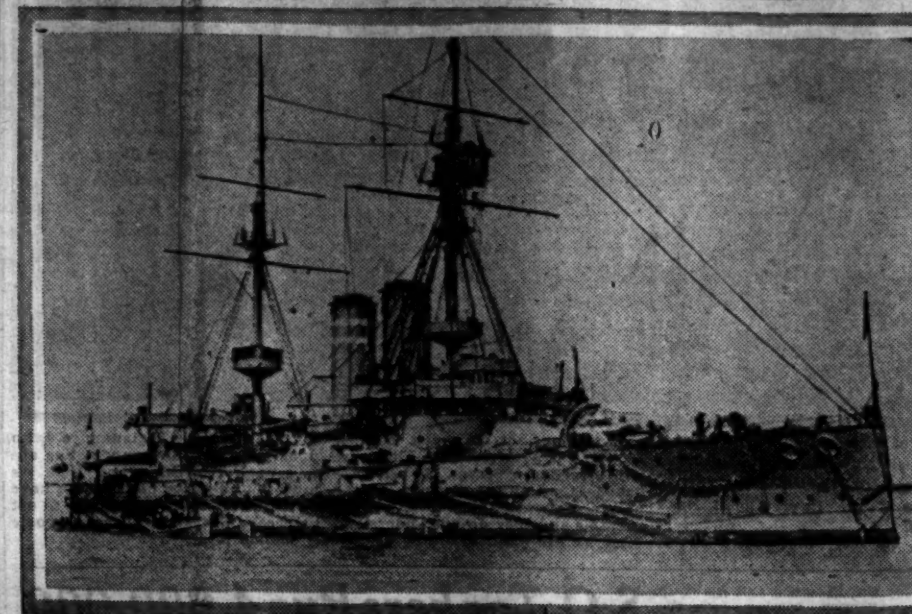
About 3,000 troops arrived by train from the North yesterday morning. Soon after their arrival they were sent to Sungkiang and later marched to Fengching on the border of Chekiang. Rumors are plentiful in regard to them. One is to the effect that the Peking government has decided to try to take Chekiang back. This may not be without foundation, as three cruisers are lying off Ningpo and threatened to bombard the fort there. Others state that Yuan Shih-k'ai is not satisfied with the attitude of Gen. Feng Kuo-chang who has been asked to proceed to Peking.

Salt Guards for Fukien Held
Owing to the refusal of the China Merchants and other shipping companies to transport troops for the Peking government, the 300 guards for the Salt Office in Fukien have been unable to sail for their destination. The authorities have, however, decided to send them there by a naval tug boat.

Protest To Tuan Chi-ji
The Shensi merchants here have telegraphed to Premier Tuan Chi-ji protesting against the despatch of troops to Tungkuang. They reminded him that he "must not aid a wolf to devour the people."

Urges Parliament To Get Busy
Gen. Tsun Chun-huan, Generalissimo of the republican army, has again telegraphed to the members of the Parliament here urging them to take steps to begin their sessions as soon as possible. He points out that the Legislature is the most important organ for a republic, and as the independent provinces have organized the Chunwucho it is only right that the Parliament should be convened. It is understood that more than 300 members out of a total of 800 are in town, but suitable premises so far have not yet been found available.

Save 700, Including Admiral, When British Warship Sinks



H. M. S. Russell
London, April 29.—It is announced here that 675 men, 24 officers and Admiral Fremantle, commander of H.

M. S. Russell, were saved when she sank in the Mediterranean after striking a mine. The missing are put at

124. The Russell was a 14,000 ton ship, built in 1904, heavily armed and capable of 19 knots an hour.

Belyea Is Committed To Stand Trial Upon Manslaughter Charge

Allowed Personal Bail of \$500
With Two British Sureties
Of Similar Amount

After the completion of the evidence on the charge preferred against Alexander Belyea, of the China Vehicle Company, of causing the death of a ricksha coolie, by assaulting him, the British Police Court Magistrate, Mr. G. W. King, yesterday committed the defendant to stand trial in the Supreme Court. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Francis Ellis for defendant.

Mr. Ellis said that, since the adjournment, he had thought over the remarks of the Magistrate with regard to the position which his client at that moment had instructed him to take up and which he, to a certain extent, was disposed to agree with him in taking up, but, since they had had an opportunity of carefully and quietly thinking over the position and discussing it, they had come to the conclusion, and defendant had instructed him to that effect, to withdraw his consent, if the magistrate, in his discretion, felt he would take the case. Under the circumstances, he would reserve his defence.

The Magistrate said he would frame a charge similar to that of the prosecution, namely, that accused, on May 26, unlawfully killed a ricksha coolie.

Accused said he had nothing to say in that court. He reserved his defence.

Bail was allowed at the same figures as before, accused in \$500, with two British sureties of \$500 each.

TIMES MAKES DEMAND ON NIXON TO EXPLAIN

Says Kut Could Easily Have
Been Relieved But for Un-
pardonable Mistakes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 31.—The Times severely criticises the Mesopotamia dossier issued by the Government, particularly for its omissions. It trusts that General Sir John Nixon will explain why he never transmitted General Townshend's views and why he decided to disregard them.

It says that serious responsibility attaches to General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, who, though he may not have been acquainted with General Townshend's objections, knew the precise strength of his force and ought to have been aware of the risks involved. The Times also demands the truth regarding the repulse of General Aylmer at Es Sinn on March 8, when, it declares, Kut could have been easily relieved, but for unpardonable mistakes.

Tientsin Government Banks Have Again Ceased Payment

Relief Committee Was Making Limited Redemptions
But Wong Chu-san Stopped Operations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 1.—The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Tientsin, which hitherto have been making silver payments against a limited number of Tientsin and Chihli notes, have suspended payment, owing to the action of Wong Chu-san, a protégé of Liang Shih-yi, supported by Yang I-teh, the Commissioner of Police at Tientsin, under the authority of the Peking Government.

The Peking and Tientsin Times says:—"On the declaration of the moratorium, the Chihli Bank, the gentry, salt and other merchants came to the assistance of the Tientsin branches of the two banks, formed a relief committee and advanced a million and a half dollars, in addition to the half million dollars put up by the two Banks, also Kailan Mining Administration shares to the value of one million dollars. The two banks agreed to hand over to the committee all their assets, valued at about three million dollars.

"The plan adopted by the committee in order to relieve the poorer classes who are most affected by the financial crisis was as follows:—For five days, the committee cashed one dollar notes up to five dollars for each applicant; for a further five days one five dollar note for each applicant was cashed, then one ten dollar note. Afterwards it was intended to cash any one five or ten dollar note presented, up to twenty dollars for each applicant. The relief committee also assisted the native banks.

"These measures, which were fully approved by the Governor of Chihli, immediately restored confidence, but, on the fourth day after their inauguration, the Committee room, where the gentry and merchants were holding a meeting, was invaded by Wong Chu-san and Yang I-teh, who propounded a new scheme, namely, a new bank to be called Pao Shih, or Protecting Market Bank. It was to be started with a capital of \$1,000,000, with authority to issue notes up to \$5,000,000.

"Wong Chu-san also undertook to obtain the Government's permission to modify the decree prohibiting the discounting of official bank-notes and also to start exchange stations at which notes would be exchanged for copper-notes at the fixed rate of 138 (paper) coppers to \$1. Wong Chu-san argued that, in European countries, the gold standard has practically yielded to the silver standard and, therefore, in China, where there is a silver standard currency, it would be equally legitimate to revert to the old copper standard.

"The relief committee opposed the scheme and pointed out numerous objections to it, whereupon Yang I-teh adopted a menacing tone and called in the police. The committee then tacitly assented to the proposal. "Wong Chu-san then went to Peking, to make the necessary arrangements. Shortly after, the Governor of Chihli received a Cabinet order, ordering the establishment of the new bank, with the result that the relief committee suspended the redemption of notes on Tuesday."

MUSIC FOR TODAY

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30.
1.—March "Clear the Way".....Douglas
2.—Overture "La Muette".....Auber
3.—Waltz "Ideal Espanol".....Balart
4.—Selection "The Daughter of the Regiment".....Donizetti
5.—Sketch "The Alabama Minstrels".....Knowles
6.—Selection "Havana".....Stuart
A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—The British steamer Southgarth (2,414 tons) has been sunk; 22 of the crew have been saved.

KING AT SOUTHAMPTON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—At Southampton, yesterday, the King boarded the hospital-ship Asturias and chatted with the wounded.

'BOSS' COX DEAD

Cincinnati, May 21.—"Boss" Cox of this city, one of the most famous political bosses that the country has ever known, is dead from an attack of pneumonia.

Serb Army's Transfer To Salonica Finished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 31.—The Admiralty announces that the transfer of the Serbian army from Corfu to Salonica is now completed.

NEXT ATTACK UPON VERDUN WILL BEAT ANY TRIED BEFORE

Concentrating All Forces
For Supreme Effort To
Take Fortress

ALL POSSIBLE MEN

Russian Front Denuded To
Strengthen Assault; Thou-
sands of Austrians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the Germans are concentrating forces for another supreme effort to take Verdun, on a scale unparalleled since the beginning of the battle. The Russian front has been denuded of the last possible man. It is reported that the latest re-inforcements include thousands of Austrians.

Paris, May 31.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There was a very violent bombardment in the Mort Homme-Cumieres region, moderate artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in Woivre and nothing elsewhere.

London, May 30.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's aircraft, yesterday, were more active than usual. One of our machines was shot down, after a combat in the air and fell in our lines. A hostile machine was forced down, out of control, into the enemy's lines.

We exploded a mine, during the night, south-east of Cunhynt. Two German mines, exploded at Souches and Neuville, failed to appreciably damage our trenches.

Today was quieter than usual, with no infantry actions and little artillery activity.

American University Club's Membership Passes 200 Mark

Upwards of three score members of the American University Club gathered at tiffin in the Palace Hotel yesterday noon when announcement was made by the President that the club membership had passed the two hundred mark and that dues were coming in rapidly. Members were urged to send in the names of every person eligible under the requirements of matriculation and two years study at an American University or college.

The acting secretary read the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting at which it was decided to continue the tiffin throughout the summer months. The question of rooms for downtown headquarters was in the hands of the House Committee, which had suitable locations in view.

The work of the Opportunities Committee, whose efforts are to connect up the job and the man, has been extended to the outposts. Fourteen new members were announced as having been added to the roll. Following the secretary's report, mechanically inclined members were given a demonstration of the new Chinese typewriter by Mr. Chow, its inventor.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. June 5
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 11 and is due to arrive here on or about June 5, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.
The French mail of April 30 is due at Hongkong today and here on June 6. Left Saigon for Shanghai on May 30.

CHEKIANG TUTUH SAYS YUAN UTTERLY UNABLE TO ADMINISTER CHINA

Unworthy to Be At Head in Any
Capacity; Has Been Rock-
less and Selfish

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, May 29.—Your correspondent was granted an extended interview this morning with Tutuh Lu Kung-yang in the course of which he outlined Chekiang's position in the present independence movement.

"Chekiang's part in the first revolution, in 1911," he began, "is well known. It was Chekiang troops that led in the final assault on Nanking with the fall of which fell the Manchu dynasty." General Lu modestly omitted reference to the fact that he participated in this attack.

"Our Province did not join in the Second Revolution for two reasons. In the first place, Yuan Shih-k'ai was so strongly entrenched in his position that effective opposition was out of the question. In the second place, the revolutionary movement in contrast with the present movement lacked the backing of business and popular approval.

"Chekiang Province is irrevocably committed to the republican ideal of government. When independence was declared on April 12, however, our break was primarily a break with Yuan Shih-k'ai. During five years of power he has shown himself utterly unable and unworthy to act as the Chief Executive of China whether as Emperor or as President. The finances of the country have been handled recklessly and selfishly and with demoralization rather than advantage to the public welfare. No progress whatever has been made in the organization and development of representative government. Every effort has been made to reduce the army to the position of a personal army of Yuan Shih-k'ai. Where he has found it possible to do so he has disbanded troops which he had no way of controlling.

"Chekiang is acting in concert with the four independent provinces of the south. Now Szechuen and Shensi have joined our movement and with the possible exception of Anhui and Honan it is only a question of time before the other provinces declare their independence unless Yuan Shih-k'ai retires meanwhile. Now is unquestionably the time for him to resign. He must go and the sooner he bows to the inevitable the better it will be for him and for the country.

"Chekiang has been happily free from all disorders, notwithstanding the rupture with the Peking Government. Our declaration of independence came just at the beginning of the silk worm season. Fighting at such a time would have spoiled disaster to this most important industry both of Kiangsu and of Chekiang besides doing incalculable harm to business generally. Fortunately we were able to bring about an agreement with Commissioner of Defence Yang in Shanghai whereby hostilities have been avoided. I am able to predict with all confidence that peace and order will continue to prevail.

"Personally I am opposed to any widespread change in the personnel of our Chekiang government. Several important posts changed hands before I assumed control of this office. Changes have not been made, however, in the magistracies, revenue collectorships, and other offices throughout the Province. Consequently there has been no break in the local administration of govern-

German Prisoners Under British Guard Pessimistic



One of them, a man with a frank and intelligent face, acting as spokesman, said to Ylger Toepfer, correspondent of the International News Service:

"We all feel that the end is

approaching, not so much because Germany is short of men—there are still plenty of reserves, I believe—but because the sufferings of the people at home are becoming unbearable and they do not understand what we are fighting for.

"It is gradually beginning to dawn upon them that all our victories are to count for nothing and that we must not only give up what we have won, but even more, in order to get the peace the whole German people is sighing for."

S. O. Tankers Run 4,000,000 Gallons on Each of 7 Trips Through Mine-Infested Seas

Imagine going through waters infested by floating mines and hostile submarines, when the next minute you may be blown to kingdom come. Imagine doing the trip seven times. And after you have got that idea into your head try to think how you would feel making the seven trips in company with 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline—most contraband of contrabands.

That is what the officers and crews of the Standard Oil tanker Richmond and her tow, the barge S. O. Co. No. 97 have gone through. The two reached Shanghai last Sunday after establishing a record for the longest tow ever made.

The Richmond left San Francisco with her friend following at the end of a big steel hawser on February 20, 1915. Since then they have traveled 61,046 miles. The circumference of the earth is 24,900 miles.

After leaving Frisco under sealed orders, the two craft went through the Panama Canal to New York and began hauling gasoline across to London. The barge carried 2,000,000 and the tanker 2,075,000 gallons each trip. They made seven voyages with this deadly war fuel through the waters about England that are watched by German subs. Captain H. O. Bleumchen, of the barge, told some of their experiences yesterday.

Each time they had to take on a pilot to bring them through the tortuous fields of mines. These pilots got little space in the war despatches but Capt. Bleumchen gained an idea of what they go through from one bewhiskered pilot that carried the two vessels into the Thames. He asked the old man if anything had happened to him in bringing steamers in.

Blown Up Seven Times
"Oh, yes," said the pilot spitting casually over the rail, "I've been blown up a few times."

"How many times?" asked Bleumchen.
"Seven in all counting the last one. Sometimes they are floating mines. One is about as bad as the other."

der buttons and a finger nail or two ought to be blown as far as the old home place in Wisconsin, and that made him feel a little better about it. But they never got to the point where they could, what you might say, enjoy coming into the Channel and turning toward the war capital.

Warned of Submarine

"On one trip," said the captain, "we got a wireless message that there was a submarine 12 miles ahead of us. I thought it over and decided that if she hit us I never would know it so there was no use worrying about it. We didn't see anything of her."

"On another trip we were taking through the mine fields coming into the Thames. There was a British tramp following about 5 miles astern. She was trailing along in exactly the track we took. It was too hairy for us to see her but we heard an explosion that wrecked her. Seven men were killed aboard. It was thought that in the time after we passed a mine drifted across her course and she struck it. That is the closest call we had."

When the two vessels left San Francisco Captain Bunting was in command of the steamer and Mr. Bleumchen was his first mate. Capt. J. F. Pfeil was in charge of the barge. While they were going through the canal Capt. Bunting died of apoplexy. Mr. Bleumchen was then promoted to his captaincy and placed on the barge while Capt. Pfeil went to the steamer. After finishing their dangerous runs into London there was considerable relief aboard when they were loaded with kerosene in New York and sent around the Cape to China.

Had Rough Voyage

"We got some rough weather soon after that," said Capt. Bleumchen. "The storm robbed us of a Japanese cook. At 5 o'clock they went to call him to make coffee and he wasn't to be found. He must have been washed overboard. Little else happened during the 78 out of New York."

"Our tow line broke once, but fortunately this was in good weather. We were towed with a steel hawser six inches in circumference. Each end of this was attached to an automatic reel that paid out or took in the line according to the needs of the weather. We towed ordinarily about 1,800 feet from the steamer. The line parted in the middle

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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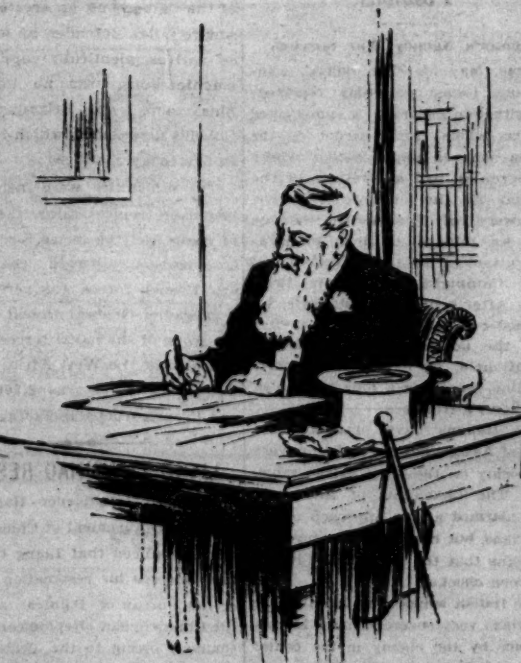
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BRITISH SUBMARINES PRAISED BY GERMAN

Admiral Souchon Says They
Are 'Always on the Job' In
The Turkish Campaign

ENEMY U-BOATS 'VALIANT'

Enver Pasha Acknowledges
Self-Sacrifice of Fleet In The
Evacuation of Gallipoli

New York, April 25.—Strong emphasis is laid upon the efficiency of the British submarines by Admiral Wilhelm Souchon, the German who has been at the head of the naval forces of the Sultan since October, 1914, in an interview on the activities of the Turkish Navy printed in a recent issue of the Vossische Zeitung. The correspondent, after telling of his vain search for the German warships, Breslau and Goeben, in the harbor of Constantinople, continues his story as follows:

"You will hardly ever find them here," said the Admiral. "They are always on duty and on the move. Nobody knows whence they come or whither they go. But they are always on the job when they are needed."

"What are the Russians doing, your Excellency?"

"Oh, they do what they can, but they are obliged to limit themselves to attacking our colliers and then fleeing as quickly as they can. They now know our Goeben and Breslau. Thanks to their great speed, our ships can talk to the Russians whenever they please. In fact, the Russians always come out in great force, with their cruisers surrounded by their thirty or more swift torpedo boat destroyers. So we are unable

German Naval Chief Says Germany Wants No Break With U.S.



Admiral von Holtzendorff
According to reports from Berlin, Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of Staff of the German Navy, says that Germany has no desire to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, but can make no further concessions on the submarine issue.

to catch them. Once or twice, however, we have had successful brushes with them."

"But how about things now, since our U-boats are there?"

"When they were bombarding

the Bulgarian coast and were surprised by our soldiers they fled, after having received some hard knocks."

"Do you believe," asked the reporter, "that the Russians already have their two new dreadnoughts in action?"

New Russian Dreadnoughts

"One of them has been seen at a great distance from the Bulgarian coast, but I don't think the Russians have got them in as good condition as they expected to. They lack the fine equipment from abroad, and the general service is not exactly brilliant."

"The enemy U-boats in the Mediterranean," said the Admiral in response to another question, "have conducted themselves honorably and valiantly. Eight of them have been lost, four French and four English. The French craft never got very far. Three of them remained in the strait and the fourth, the Turquoise, which now belongs to the Turkish fleet, cruised around a couple of days and then ran aground. The type that she represents is not notable and is not at all adapted to the tasks that we require of the little things. But the English boats are excellent. They are just about as good as our own and they know their business. How we came to capture our boats we cannot say at present, except that one was accounted for by a Turkish torpedo boat and another by one of our U-boats."

"Admiral Souchon spoke with great appreciation of our Turkish comrades, who had adjusted themselves with astounding rapidity to the most difficult positions. Thanks to the unlimited authority of the Turkish Government, it has been possible literally to make ammunition factories and arsenals spring from the very earth."

Referring to the widely circulated report that one of the French engineers of the captured Turquoise had sunk the submarine, carrying to

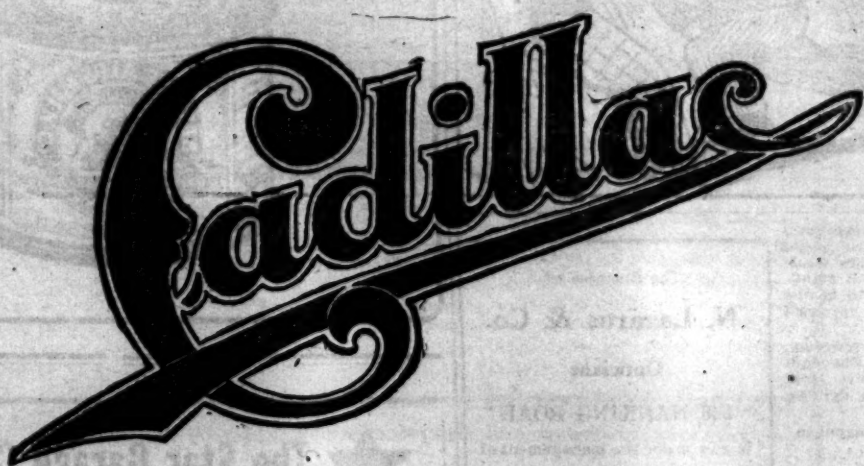
death himself and the six Turkish officers who were inspecting the prize in action, the Hamburger Nachrichten declares it is in a position to assure its readers that no such thing ever occurred, and that the Turquoise is lying safe in a Turkish port, where every one who sees it is astonished at the primitive form of its equipment.

Enver Pasha's Tribute

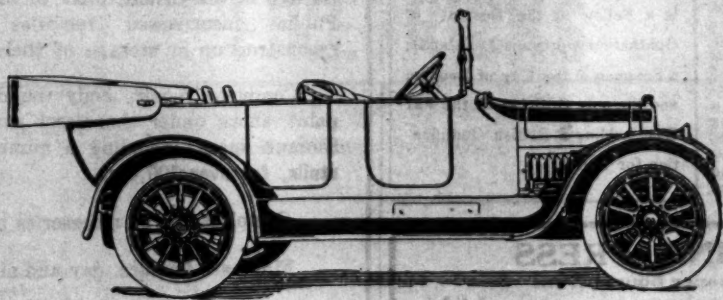
The text of a message sent by Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, to Admiral Souchon shortly after the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign by the Allies, is given by the German press as follows:

"The Quadruple Entente has failed in its nine months' efforts to take possession of the ancient imperial city. Therefore, I give thanks and the highest recognition to the united forces on land and sea that, not hesitating at any sacrifice, have untiringly kept watch on the Dardanelles, and honor the memory of those who have given up their lives on the field of honor for our common cause."

"It affords me particular satisfaction to remember the ardent work and the self-sacrificing service of the fleet in this task of emancipation. Under your Excellency's direction officers and men toiled incessantly day and night, and by their joint activities contributed to the successful carrying out of this most difficult undertaking. Therefore, I express my heartfelt thanks to your Excellency and the officers and men of the fleet for the activities which have formed a luminous page in the world's history."



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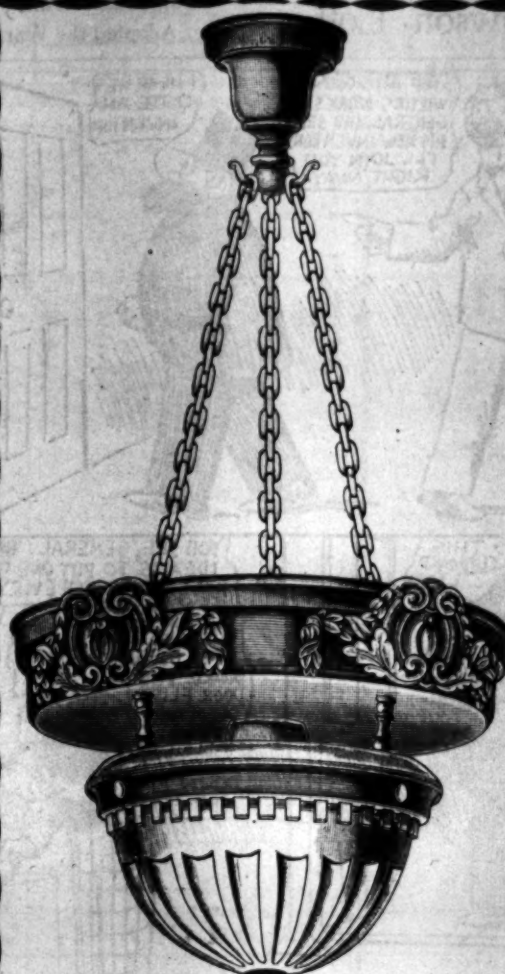
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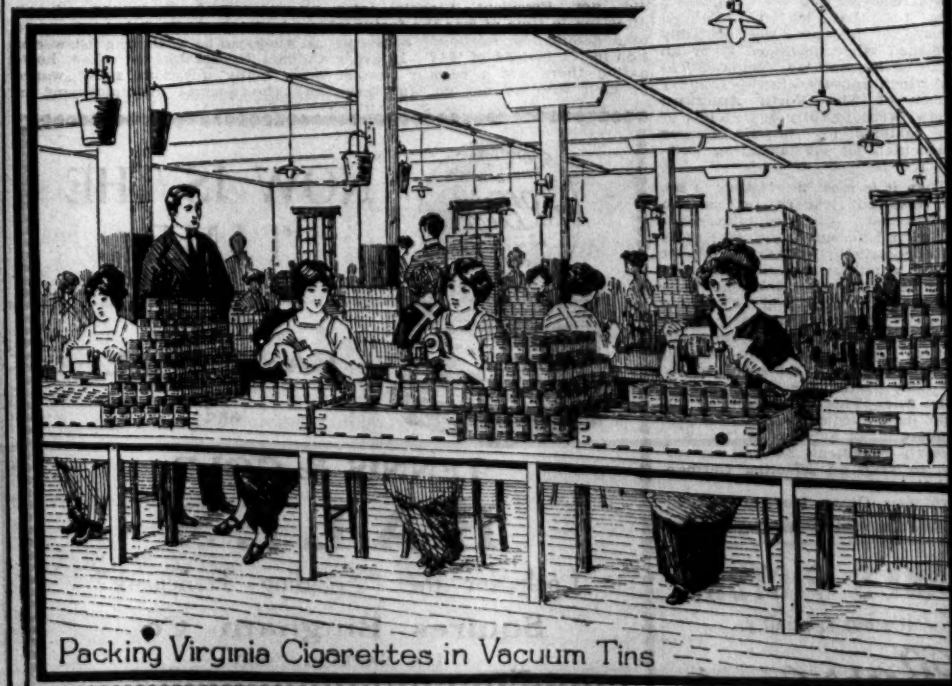


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GERMANS ARE WEARY OF WAR, SAYS OMAN

British Historian Says They
Desire Peace, But On Im-
possible Terms

A WARNING TO AMERICA

Believes Germany Would At-
tack United States If She
Should Win

"Lord Kitchener is reported to have said from the first that this will be a long war. I consider that its ending will prove to be more a question of psychology than of military happenings. But, in turn, it seems that military happenings alone will produce that state of public feeling in the belligerent countries upon which peace can be founded."

So Professor Oman, the distinguished Oxford historian, answered my question as to when and through what steps he thought the war would end. In 1884 Professor Oman brought out his first volume, "The Art of War in the Middle Ages." Since that date, as a study of his published works will reveal, he has probably authoritatively explained more wars to more students of history than any other living historian. And his views upon the present war are interesting for further reasons. From the very beginning he has occupied a responsible post in connection with the censorship, and—what is really more important—he typifies a "university influence" which in England traditionally sits at the right elbow of statesmen.

"My work in connection with the censorship keeps German news papers in my hands about eight hours a day," he continued, "and I can't help feeling that the Germans are ready for peace. But for peace only upon impossible terms. There is more fighting to be done."

"This means, then," I said, as Professor Oman paused and looked reflectively into the fire, "that many precious lives are yet to be lost; that still deeper layers of the world's wealth are yet to be wasted away; that agonies of all sorts are yet to be endured. Therefore, professor, would you hold the immediate substitution of negotiations for battles to be deplorable?"

"Not by any means, if possible," he answered quickly, "but what is the use when each side's terms are too far apart; when one side feels that they are on top today and the other side, rightly mindful of the price they have already paid, is profoundly confident that they will be on top tomorrow? It is a high duty to see that in any case Germany's force-philosophy does not profit her. We have undertaken to see this war through to a successful end, and we have very good reasons for believing that we can do this if we only hang on."

"Let us take, for instance, the German casualties. A recent estimate by Colonel Reppington, the military correspondent of The Times, pretty accurately represents what the Germans have acknowledged. Out of a total available 3,000,000 men it is more than conservative to say that 2,700,000 are already out of action for good. A simple calculation will show how such losses, even taking into account the classes which are yearly called to the colors, must in the end exhaust their reserves. And, this being the case, it is demonstrable that their fighting forces will eventually suffer through lack of men."

Says Germans Hide Casualties
"The way in which they made their casualties public is very significant. At the commencement of the war they printed the most elaborate details of every casualty; the place and date of the action were given; the character of the wound stated, and sometimes it was even told where the man was in hospital. All of this, too, was allowed to be reprinted in the newspapers. But now the German papers are not allowed to reprint or even to comment upon the casualties, and the full details, as given in the earlier months of the war, are no longer stated in the official lists. This normal German regiments are so local that when a battalion is exterminated the local effect would be too depressing, as indeed it has proved."

"But there are a number of interesting things besides this, which a careful comparison since the war of the British and German press brought home to me. One is the very careful and astute 'editing' and garbling which news from English papers receives, and even American news, for that matter. Colonel Harvey, for instance, was probably astonished when passages from an article of his entitled 'England Today,' which appeared in the January number of The North American Review, were joyfully quoted out of their contexts by the Hamburger Nachrichten as substantiating British atrocities."

"Then it is most interesting to see how 'inspired' leaders or, as you say, editorials, appear simultaneously in such differently motivated papers as the Socialistic Vorwarts, and let us say, a militaristic and agrarian mouthpiece like the Deutsche Tageszeitung. The official character of these articles gives itself away by the simultaneous appearance and identical wording, and they seem to me to be appearing more frequently now than during the earlier stages of the war. This indicates that the people need encouraging, and is just one more bit of evidence that makes it clearly expedient, as well as our duty, to keep on affecting German psychology."

Professor Oman stopped talking,

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Adopted the War Will Soon Be Over!

By F. Oppen



and walked across the room to where some bookshelves, which covered a quarter of the whole wall space, were bursting with volumes dealing with the American civil war. "I am looking," he explained, "to see if it was not General Robert E. Lee who spoke of duty as the 'sublimest word in the English language.'"

As his eye roved over the shelves for the book he wanted he commented on many of the other volumes. Henderson's "Life of Stonewall Jackson," he pronounced "an uncommon good book written by an Englishman and yet in high favor in America," and then added: "Perhaps Americans will be the authoritative historians of this war. You will have the detachment so frequently said to be part of a historian's equipment."

A book entitled "Life in the Ranks of the Army of the Potomac" caused Professor Oman to ask me what Americans were saying about the conscription question in England. I replied that on the whole there seemed to be surprise that so democratic a step as universal service had not been adopted sooner, and that the phrase "conscientious objector" was often commented upon.

"In regard to the second point," he replied, smiling broadly, "everybody ought to remember that a man must prove a conscience before he can prove himself a conscientious objector. I venture to say that local tribunals will show themselves very skeptical of anything approaching miraculous conversions."

"But when you speak of 'why did we not introduce conscription in the first instead of the second year of the war?' I will reply with 'why did not President Lincoln, also directing in time of war the fortunes of a democracy, introduce conscription in '61 instead of '64?' In every nation there are a certain number of men who do not go, and have

to be fetched. Some of them do not like it. There are always a few young men who would like to get some limelight by the unenviable device of posing as recalcitrant 'martyrs of humanity.' I trust it may be denied them by the simple method of leaving out names in the reporting of all cases under the Derby act."

"Newspapers regarding themselves as very influential have repeatedly since the outbreak of war tried to rush some panacea or some individual to the front, and have found (to their surprise) a quiet but effective resistance on the part of the people who count. The worst of such misguided journalist ventures is that they are exploited for the last farthing that they are worth by the German press, which (as I know) reads and garbles for the benefit of its public anything unwisely published in England."

Roosevelt was mentioned. So, too, was Bryan. Roosevelt, "curiously," and yet characteristically enough, had written to him years ago asking for information about the commissariats of Tartar chieftains, particularly Jenghis Khan and Tamerlane. Bryan had left the recollection of an "extraordinary power of rising to the heights of a political oration in a private smoking room to an audience of three or four persons."

An Admirer of Roosevelt.

The question of American preparedness then, of course, came in for a word or two. Professor Oman held that it was "prohibited to those on this side of the Atlantic to give advice," as it was a "matter for Americans to decide for themselves." But he later admitted that if he were an American he would be a follower of Colonel Roosevelt. He asked, however, many questions about wages and the normal unemployment in

the United States, and expressed grave doubts as to whether social conditions in the United States would permit the maintenance of a standing army sufficiently large to be the nucleus of anything like universal service in time of war.

"Do you, as a judicial historian, agree fully with Winston Churchill and the others who have told America that the Allies are fighting her battle?" I asked.

"It is perhaps best not to put it just that way," Professor Oman replied, "for America can very truthfully say that she has not asked any one to fight any battles for her. So I will only state what I warmly believe to be two facts and let the readers make their own deductions."

"In the first place, as a student of history I can think of no two more antagonistic frame works of thought around which men have built their Governments than the democratic individualistic American and the autocratic socialised German. In the second place, Germany is politically covetous, and the United States possesses or exercises a practical protectorate over what for a European power is the most alluring field of political expansion left in the world. If we were defeated could there be any other result than — But I forgot—I must let you draw your own conclusions."

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AID OF WILSON ASKED IN BEHALF OF LYNCH

President Cables Ambassador
Page At Senator O'Gorman's Request

Washington, May 19.—At the request of Senator O'Gorman of New York state, President Wilson has cabled to Walter H. Page, the U. S. ambassador in London, requesting

the latter to do all in his power to secure a stay in the execution of Jeremiah Lynch, who has been condemned to be shot for his participation in the recent disturbances in Ireland.

Lynch is a naturalized American citizen and was arrested in Dublin for taking part in the Sinn Fein outbreak. He was tried on a charge of treason and sentenced to be shot.

Ambassador Page has been advised that he will have to act quickly.

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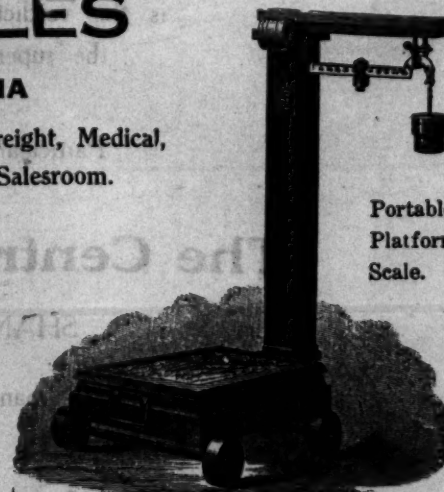
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

MRS. K. D. STEWART WINS
REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIPDr. Marshall Is Second and Dr.
Hedblom Third in Club
Competition

The Revolver Club's championship competition, which was open to members only, proved a great success. Mrs. K. D. Stewart won the gold medal with the excellent score of 374 out of a possible 400 points. Dr. Marshall and Dr. Hedblom won the silver medals. Great credit is due the ladies for entering this difficult competition and special note must be made of the excellent scores they ran up. The competition was 10 shots at 10 yards; 10 shots at 15 yards; 10 shots at 20 yards and 10 shots at 25 yards; on hand, no body or artificial rest allowed; time limit 1 hour; Club's standard targets with 4 inch outer bulls-eye which counts 9 points and 2 inch invisible inner bulls-eye which counts 10 points. Two re-entries were allowed. Re-entries were donated to the "British Women's War Fund." Revolvers used were Colt's .38 cal. Officers' Model and Smith and Wesson .38 Specials; ammunition Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co. The Ladies' Championship Competition, 1916, which is open to all resident and non-resident ladies will be held during June. The following scores were made:—

Name	10	15	20	25	Total
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	98	95	90	91	374
Dr. R. J. Marshall	97	97	91	87	372
Dr. C. A. Hedblom	99	93	86	90	368
B. S. Chapman	99	96	89	81	365
K. D. Stewart	96	95	88	84	363
R. S. Raven	96	96	86	85	363
J. H. Farquharson	97	93	88	83	361
Miss H. McNeill	96	91	87	83	357
W. B. Sutherland	91	93	86	85	355
G. Brauns	96	89	87	83	355
St. G. R. Clark	92	94	86	82	354
L. M. Beytagh	99	88	83	83	353
Miss M. E. Wood	94	90	90	78	352
Mrs. R. N. Truman	94	86	86	85	351
Mrs. A. R. Fuller	96	83	86	85	350
Mrs. H. P. Wilkin	90	91	72	95	348
Mrs. S. W. B. Mc	91	91	85	76	343
Miss L. Negus	97	87	84	77	345
Miss D. Unwin	93	85	79	86	343
F. H. Crossley	93	90	80	75	338
Mrs. G. H. Wright	94	90	85	74	343
C. H. Rutherford	96	86	85	77	344
L. Kadoorie	91	90	79	82	342
Lady Fraser	88	79	74	68	309
A. S. Kent	88	74	75	69	307
Mrs. J. Stoddart	88	73	73	66	300
Capt. F. C. Armlis	92	85	77	70	324
H. H. Read	86	81	57	61	285
A. V. White	80	75	60	59	274
J. Stoddart	82	77	80	27	266
F. Powell	75	59	59	66	259

Scores below 250 not published.
(May Preliminary Competition, 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards either hand, 150 points for Marksman.)

Lady Fraser 157*
* Marksman's class in future competitions.

DOUBLE HEADER BILLED
TOMORROW AFTERNOONBrooklyn Meet Marines, Shang-
hai Oppose Nanking; Game
Scheduled for Sunday

There is to be a full program of baseball for the week-end. Tomorrow afternoon, there will be a double header, proceedings starting at 2.30, when the formidable Brooklyn will line up against the Marines and play a seven-innings game. After them, Shanghai and Nanking will have possession of the diamond.

Nanking comes here with a terrific reputation, having won eight straight games and is spoiling to show its worth. This game will go the full course of nine innings.

On Sunday afternoon, the Brooklyn will try conclusions with a mixed team of Wilmington and Shanghai men.

Wilhoit Is Unlikely
To Rejoin Baseball
Players This SeasonShanghai Crack Undergoes Ser-
ious Operation; Had Very
Narrow Escape

Cy Wilhoit, crack member of the Shanghai baseball team, may play no more this season. Mr. Wilhoit was operated on yesterday at the General Hospital and it is said that this may prevent him from taking part in any more games. His absence will leave a large, gaping hole in the Shanghai line-up.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Wilhoit had a narrow squeak. He was taken ill with what was supposed to be an ordinary case of colic on Wednesday. He grew steadily worse and was sent to the hospital.

From a diagnosis made there, it was found that Mr. Wilhoit was suffering from an abscess at the entrance of the stomach and an immediate operation was imperative. The operation was performed yesterday morning. He came out from under the anaesthetic all right and it was said last night that he had every chance of recovery.

S. C. C. TOURNAMENT

The date of the proposed S.C.C. American tennis tournament has been postponed to June 11. Entries will close at the pavilion at 7 p.m. next Wednesday.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, June 1, 1916.

50. Death. The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Private Matthew Henry Dixon, "B" Coy. (British), which occurred this morning.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery tomorrow (Friday) at 5.30 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team and the O. C. "B" Coy. (British), the Firing Party. The Gun carriage, Firing Party and remainder of "B" Coy. will parade at the mortuary, Fearon Road at 4 p.m.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend the funeral, also the Band, will parade at corner of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads at 5 p.m.

Dress—Church parade order (Summer) with helmets; the Firing Party only will carry rifles.

Officers wear mourning on the left arm.

S.V.C. Infantry

Orders by Major H. W. Picher, Infantry Staff Officer, Shanghai, June 1, 1916.

1. Unit Inspections. In order that I may get personally in touch with each of the Infantry units I propose to inspect each unit as detailed under; the time called is arranged so as not to interfere with the men's recreation in the evenings. Parades must therefore be formed punctually at the hour named and the dismissal will be sharp at 7.15 a.m. in order to allow men time for breakfast before going to office.

The following units will parade for inspection on the Recreation Ground.

Fall in on the Recreation Ground opposite the Golf Club at 6.30 a.m.

Dismiss at 7.15 a.m. at the same place.

Dress—Drill order (summer) with Helmets.

"A" Co. (British) on Monday 12th inst.

"B" Co. (British) on Tuesday 13th inst.

American Co. on Wednesday 14th inst.

Chinese Co. on Thursday 15th inst.

Shanghai Scottish on Friday 16th inst.

The following units will parade on the Bund, fall in opposite Ewo.

Customs Co. on Saturday 17th inst.

Portuguese Co. on Monday 19th inst.

Japanese Co. on Tuesday 20th inst.

Italian Co. on Wednesday 21st inst.

2. Musketry. When men are ordered to attend the Range for instruction under the Orderly Room Staff they must do so punctually at the hour ordered.

Obituary

Mr. M. H. Dixon

His death took place yesterday morning of Mr. M. H. Dixon, owing to heart failure and complications due to typhoid fever. Mr. Dixon, who was only 22 years old, became ill three weeks ago, with symptoms of typhoid, and gradually grew worse.

The news of his death came as a great surprise to his many friends. He joined the staff of Butterfield and Swire three years ago. He was born in Cornwall, and when but a child, was brought out to Shanghai, where he was educated at the Shanghai Public School.

His elder brother Mr. J. B. Dixon, is at the front as 2nd Lieut. in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He also did transport work in the Dardanelles. His younger brother Perci Dixon, also a Public School boy, is in the Royal Navy for the duration of the war, and was we are informed on I. M. S. Triumph when she was wrecked in the Dardanelles. He leaves a mother and sister residing in Shanghai.

Attached for over a year to "B" Co., S. V. C., he was greatly liked by all. The funeral takes place this afternoon, and the officers and men of "B" Company will attend. For details of the funeral arrangements, see S. V. C. order.

MNE. FORET'S PROGRAM

Following is the program arranged for Mme. Augette Foret's concert at the Lyceum this evening. Part of the proceeds are to be given to the American Red Cross in France.

Bergerette Costume—Dans les bois, Ron, jo n'ai plus au bois, Lison dormait, Menuet de Martini, Mimi Pinson (XVIII Century Songs).

Early Victorian Costume—Come Lassie and Lads, I Know Where I'm Goin', Land o' the Leal, Nobody Comes to Marry Me, Fairly Pipers, What Woman Could Do, Oh! No, John (Old Songs of Great Britain).

Brion Peasant Costume—Le Joli Tambour (French); Berceuse, Ma fille veux tu un bouquet (French); Little Cottage (Polish), Come Dear-est (Serbian), Le Moulin (Alsace), Aves mes Sabots (French)—(Folk Songs).

Marquis Louis XVI Period Costume—Le Roi fait battre Tambour, (Arr. by Gustave Ferrari), Vous dansez, Marquis, Chanson à la lune, Mouchoir Rouge, Printemps Nouveau (Songs of Romance and Tragedy of France).

Mme. Foret—La Marcellaise.

At the Piano: Miss Jansen.

Shipping Bulletins

Mr. T. J. Roche returned to town yesterday by the B.L. s.s. Shirala from Singapore. We understand that he went there on behalf of the San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd., to hold a survey and take delivery of the Dutch s.s. Bantam, bought by the above company. The Bantam is now flying the Chinese flag, and has been renamed the Shinfuo.

British North Borneo has now a new steamship connection. The s.s. Nittaka Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is the first vessel of a regular line which this company is inaugurating between Sandakan and Singapore. The Nittaka Maru is a fine vessel of 2,494 gross tonnage, and was built in Glasgow in 1904. She was formerly on the Shanghai-Tientsin-Dalny line, and occasionally travelled between Takao, Formosa and Shanghai.

Vessels from Straits ports via Siam report a daring piracy feat by a three-masted sailing junk, containing forty Chinese pirates armed with knives and modern firearms. The piracy took place on the high seas off Minara, Siam. A small schooner loaded with salt from Trengganu for Singora, was stopped by the junk, boarded by the pirates, and \$2,500 worth of specie was taken. Three of the crew of the schooner were killed outright, and two jumped overboard and swam for the shore. They were 18 hours in the water, and the captain of the schooner barely escaped with his life by jumping overboard. The pirates after their looting of the schooner, sank it. The Siamese Government are taking steps to discover the pirates.

We learn that the reason why the C. M. s.s. Yushun is laid up at Swatow is because the Customs authorities at that port refuse to recognise her register, owing to it being obsolete.

A steamer was found sunk about ten miles off Sambu District, Chiba Prefecture, Japan, on May 24. It is believed that the vessel is the Wakamatsu-Maru (604 tons), owned by the Nitta Steamship Company, which was ten days overdue at Yokohama when the discovery was reported.

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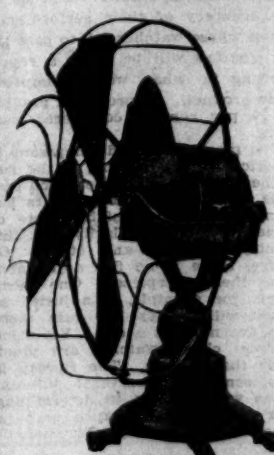
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Very light and variable breezes, with
local thunderstorms here and
there.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 2, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Possibilities of Peace
(London Economist)

Early in the war, at Dublin and again at the Guildhall, Mr. Asquith endeavored to express the purposes for which we had entered the war, and the objects for which we were ready to sacrifice, as he once put it, "the last man and the last farthing." Those purposes and objects were felt at the time by a vast majority of the people of Great Britain to harmonize with the moral and religious fervor which was provoked at the outset of the struggle by the onset on Belgium. But in course of time the Dublin speech became forgotten, and two or three formulas from the Guildhall speech came to be quoted, and re-quoted, and misquoted all over the world as the British war creed.

Like other articles of faith, they were liable to diverse and contradictory interpretations, some of which, supported by numerous quotations from our yellow Press, were freely used in Germany to build up a defensive psychology and to make the whole nation feel that there was no alternative to fighting on except political annihilation, if not actual extermination. For these reasons we have regretted over and over again that our Government did not see its way to put an end to misconstructions, and to make it easy for the people and the ruling classes of Germany to repent of their military ideals.

This view has found favor since the speech made on April 6, in the Reichstag by the German Chancellor. In Monday's Times there appeared a letter from Lord Cromer, who speaks with unrivalled experience as the most successful of our diplomats and administrators. The letter began with a quotation from the German Chancellor as follows:—

"Let us suppose, I suggest, that Mr. Asquith sits down with me at table to examine the possibilities of peace, and Mr. Asquith begins with a claim for the definite and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended almost before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer is left, and this answer our own sword must give. . . . The enemy wants to destroy united Germany. They wish to put Germany back to what she was during past centuries, a prey to the lust of domination of her neighbors and the scapegoat of Europe, beaten for ever in the domain of economic evolution even after the war is over. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of the definite destruction of Prussia's military power."

"For three reasons," observed Lord Cromer, "this remarkable utterance is worthy of attention. First, because it represents what the German Government wishes the rest of the world to believe. Secondly, because it probably embodies what the vast majority of Germans themselves believe. Thirdly, because so long as the Germans continue in this belief the difficulties of concluding peace will be almost insuperable."

Lord Cromer, of course, disclaims this interpretation, and points out that, even if the German armies could be completely annihilated, "it would be a fatal effort to endeavor to impose from without any internal reforms on Germany." He adds that "we need not, and should not, continue the struggle for mere military glory or to humiliate Germany, or, in the German Chancellor's words, to obstruct the economic evolution of Germany." What is chiefly necessary for peace, according to Lord Cromer, is that the Germans should show signs of "conversion," and of a readiness to re-enter the comity of civilized nations.

Mr. Asquith's speech to the French delegates does not carry us so far, but it constitutes an emphatic denial of any intention or desire on the part of the Allies to destroy or mutilate Germany. It clears away finally very many misunderstandings. The language he used in November, 1914, as he says, was misquoted by the Chancellor, and its obvious meaning and intention distorted. Here is what the Prime Minister said to our French guests on Monday night:

"Great Britain, and France also,

entered the war not to strangle Germany, not to wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with, to use the Chancellor's language, the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors. We were driven, both here and in France, to take up arms in order to prevent Germany (which for this purpose means Prussia) from establishing a position of military menace and dominance over her neighbors. On several occasions in the last 10 years Germany gave evidence of her intention to dictate to Europe by threat of war, and in violating the neutrality of Belgium she proved that she meant to establish her ascendancy even at the price of a universal war, and of tearing up the basis of European policy as established by treaty. The purpose of the Allies in the war is to defeat that attempt, and thereby pave the way for an international system which will secure the principle of equal rights for all civilized States. As a result of the war, we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement no longer be hampered and swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

Mr. Asquith went on to develop the view that in this struggle we are "the champions not only of treaty rights, but of independent States and the free development of the weaker countries." As for the German Chancellor's promise when peace comes to give "the various races the chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and of national individuality," Mr. Asquith pertinently asked whether German Poland has had these advantages.

As for the Flemish race in Belgium, he rightly said that the *sine qua non* of the Allies is the restoration of the old Belgium, where Flemings and Walloons can work out their own salvation according to their own ideas. He also touched upon the German Chancellor's contention that the submarine is a legitimate measure of self-defence against our policy of using the command of the seas to starve Germany into submission. The German Government, he reminded us, declared their intention of instituting a submarine blockade on February 4, 1915, whereas our measures of reprisal were not announced until March 11.

Now the effect of these two speeches taken together is clearly helpful to the purposes so well defined by Lord Cromer. As the Manchester Guardian puts it, "a new departure has been made." "For 20 months this most devastating of wars has been waged without any attempt on the part of the Governments involved to come to an understanding of their mutual aims. We make no exception in respect of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration of 'readiness' on December 9. That amounted only to an intimation that if the nations whom he considered beaten would approach him with proposals, he would be good enough to listen to what they had to say. Four months have passed since then, and the nations in question are distinctly further from being beaten. Under these circumstances, the Chancellor takes a fresh step."

"He outlines his own terms and at the same time invites Mr. Asquith to explain the phrase which in his view would put all negotiations out of question. Mr. Asquith responds to the invitation, showing that the phrase does not bear the construction put upon it, and, far from being a barrier to discussion, is quite reconcilable with what the Chancellor himself has to say about the 'Europe of peaceful labor, which is, for all the nations concerned, to emerge out of the war. Thus there has been on both sides a certain removal of primary obstacles which, at any rate opens the way to further discussion. Germany must by this time have recognised that, though she can maintain the war to the point of destroying half the youth of Europe, she cannot make herself mistress of the Continent; she cannot shake the Alliance which her attempt has called into being. She will have to reckon with it in permanence as the defence of European liberty. At the same time, she is becoming aware that her own political structure was never threatened, and that when she has shown evidence of living neighborly with others, others will live neighborly with her. If these two truths have begun to permeate the German mind, then we can, for the first time since the war began, discern a new turn in the current of affairs."

"The position is, that every day thousands of brave men are being maimed or buried, and millions of capital are being used up in war. Is there any sign of an end to the

A TEST FOR WATCHES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 22.—At the United States Bureau of Standards, in Washington, there is a big cabinet with a glass front in which are thirty-eight watches of all shapes, sizes and grades, and all vigorously ticking. The temperature in this cabinet is controlled by a thermostat which automatically shuts off an electric current when the temperature gets too high. The variation, if there be any, is recorded by a thermograph, which draws a fine red line upon a piece of paper.

In front of this cabinet there is erected a small telescope. At regular intervals a man takes his seat behind this instrument, and studies the face of each watch at a distance of about six feet. At his side is an ordinary Morse telegraph key. This is connected with a chronograph, which in turn is connected with the Bureau's standard time clock. As the hands of each watch indicate the fifty-eighth, sixtieth and second seconds, the observer taps his telegraph key, and makes a record on a chronograph of the reading of that particular watch as compared with the standard clock. The record of the watches can afterwards be read at one's leisure.

This is an official, free-for-all watch test conducted by the United States government. Any manufacturer of watches, any jeweller, jobber or individual watch-owner may send his watch to the Bureau at the time of these periodic tests, and have it tested in three positions for three dollars or in five positions for five dollars. It will take fifty-four days to complete the latter test. When you get your watch back, however, you will know exactly what it can do standing up and lying down, hanging by its stem, in hot weather and in cold, by day and by night. You will know to a dot, how much it gains or loses and how much its rate varies in the twenty-four hours. If you are a manufacturer or jeweller, you may win a certificate which you can sell with your watch, and you may receive the Bureau's reports which will help you improve your product.

Government watch tests have long been regularly held in Switzerland, France and England. The chief watch observatory in the world is that at Geneva, Switzerland. These government tests have been of the greatest value to the European watch makers. They have set a standard of performance for watches of all grades, and have also caused the standardization and improvement of materials. For example, the Swiss government discovered through its watch tests that invar, an alloy of nickel and steel, is much better material for the balance wheel than any other metal. The Swiss watch makers are now using this material regularly, but the Americans have not yet taken it up. Most of them know nothing about it. Now the Bureau of Standards proposes to test American watches, standardize them, and furnish the manufacturer with the expert guidance which is necessary to every industry. Incidentally, it will also make a test for any individual who wants to know what kind of a watch he is getting for his money, and whether it is really well adjusted or not.

Specifically, the test consists in running the watch in five different positions (or in some cases, three), at several different temperatures, and of an isochronism test. Every high grade watch is adjusted to run in either three or five positions, hence the necessity for this number of tests. These tests are made at a temperature of 84 degrees Fahrenheit, which is supposed to be the temperature of the watch pocket. In order to determine how heat and cold affect the instrument, it is also tested at forty-one, sixty-eight and ninety-five degrees. Finally, its isochronism, or the uniformity of its rate throughout the day is determined.

This careful testing of timepieces shows them to be very delicate instruments—much more so than the average watch owner, or even the average jeweller, imagines. For example, the experts have found

that when a watch is hung on a nail or hook, unless it rests firmly against something, its own power will set it swinging which will result in its gaining from eight to 130 seconds in twenty-four hours more than it would if at rest. Now jewellers almost invariably hang up the watches brought them for repair, and this may well explain the fact that frequently the watch runs all right when the jeweller has it, but when he gives it back to you it loses.

Most watch owners hardly deserve good service in return for the treatment they give their watches. Everyone knows, of course, that it is bad for a watch to be dropped, even a short distance. In point of fact, letting a watch fall to the end of a chain or dropping your vest on a chair with the watch in the pocket may throw it off, while jumping off a street car or any other sudden motion of the person, may cause a considerable inaccuracy. If you want the exact time, you should treat your watch with the utmost consideration, and comport yourself with careful dignity.

Here are a few more directions: Keep your watch pocket clean, and if the watch crystal is cracked or broken replace it immediately. Wind your watch regularly, steadily and slowly. It will improve the working of many watches to wind them twice a day. Compare your time daily with that of some standard clock. The best way is to make a practice of passing some "official" clock every morning on your way to work, and to wind and set your watch at exactly the same time, each day.

Again, do not foppishly carry your watch in your upper coat pocket. It's too cold up there. Keep it in your vest pocket, close to the body in the equatorial regions, where it will get uniform heat at all times. Don't put it by the open window at night, either. It can catch cold as well as you can. Also, be careful what position you put it in at night. If you are very observing, you can find out what its compensating positions are, so that by letting it stand up all day and lie on its face all night, for example, you may make it come out exactly right at the end of the twenty-four hours. If you can't find this compensating position, make the watch stand up all night, just as it does in the day. The fact of the matter is that having the right time is largely a matter of temperament. If you are a dignified, slow moving, methodical person, you will probably always know what time it is to the second. On the other hand, if you are prone to dance jigs, chase street cars, and kick the cat; if your hour of rising is indeterminate, and your hour of retiring variable, there is no hope for you. You would be foolish to spend more than three dollars for a timepiece. In fact you might as well wear a wrist watch for all you are ever going to know about the exact time of day.

The man who has charge of the watch tests for the government is Mr. R. Y. Fernal, associate physicist of the Bureau of Standards. He believes that the tests will be of the greatest value to American makers of watches. Those whose product passes examination with a creditable mark will have the guarantee of the Bureau of Standards in the shape of a certificate, and will be able to go before the public with a definite claim as to the accuracy of their performance. Those whose watches fail to pass the examination will be given a report showing in what way to improve their product. At present a grading of 75 per cent is considered very high.

The most striking development in American watch making is the rise of the cheap watch. The watch that costs from one to three dollars has been brought to a higher state of efficiency and popularity in this country than in any other. Of course, there is no fine adjustment about these timepieces. One cheap watch, for example, is adjusted so that it will not lose or gain more than five minutes a day. Yet some of these cheap watches are much better than others. The Bureau is at present testing several different makes with a view to determining what sort of performance may be expected from a cheap instrument.

military deadlock save through attrition of life or exhaustion? If all the reasonable hopes of new territory entertained by all the belligerents could be realised, few will be bold enough to say that the realisation of these hopes would compensate for the agony and misery, present and to come, of a six months' prolongation of the war.

"Nor must it be forgotten that every month which passes increases the risk of public insolvency on the Continent, which would assuredly plunge thousands of firms into bankruptcy and indefinitely postpone

the commencement of economic recovery. The danger of popular revolutions as a result of the war was foreseen by Sir Edward Grey during the negotiations, and it is now the duty of statesmanship, at any rate, to see whether a settlement is possible before a new Masque of Anarchy supervenes. Undoubtedly Mr. Asquith's speech has brought the possibility of a settlement nearer, if the German people and the German Government are, as neutral observers declare them to be, already in a mood to return, as Lord Cromer puts it, to the comity of nations."

Correspondence

Shanghai Race Club
June, 1916.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—The total amount collected and subscribed through the Spring Race Meeting was \$35,000 of which individual subscribers contributed nearly \$11,000, the balance of about \$24,000 being contributed by the Race Club out of the Club's commissions and funds.

The subscription lists are displayed in the upper hall of the Grand Stand and may be inspected by anyone interested.

The above sum has been apportioned by the Stewards as follows:—
Cost of a Flat in the Mansions for disabled Soldiers and Sailors, to be known as the "Race Club Flat." Demand Draft for \$1000.00 handed to Mrs. T. A. Clark... 4,538.58

British and Allied Red Cross Fund. Demand Draft for \$500.00 handed to Mrs. T. A. Clark... 4,538.58

British and Allied Red Cross Fund. \$500.00 remitted to London direct. 4,538.58

British Aircraft Fund. Cost of one battle-plane \$2,500.00 remitted by T.T. through Mr. H. H. Read 20,485.00

Shanghai Relief Fund 1,812.51

\$35,000.00

In addition to the above, the following contributions were presented direct to the Funds named:—Stakes won by the "Jedert" stable, Tls. 225 to the Belgian Relief Fund; Stakes won by the "Jedert" stable, Tls. 75 to the French War Orphans' Fund.

I would like to express the gratitude of the Stewards to all those members and others who so generously assisted the Race Club in maintaining the excellent example set last Autumn.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. Jackson,
Chairman,
Shanghai Race Club.

Cinderella Profits Frs. 55,547

The following letters showing that the recent performances of Massenet's opera, "Cinderella," netted a profit of over Frs. 55,000 have been sent to us for publication:

To M. Naggiar,
Acting Consul-General for France.

Monsieur,—I have pleasure in sending you herewith in the name of the Societe Dramatique Francaise a cheque on the Bank of Indo-China for Frs. 55,547.10 in favour of the Fund for the "Invalides de la Guerre."

This sum represents the net profit of the performance of "Cinderella," organized by Mme. Thue, with the assistance of various French and foreign amateurs for the benefit of this Fund.

This brilliant result is due to the generous gifts of various persons who are interested in helping our beloved wounded men and, thanks to the support which we have received from our Allies and neutrals, we are happy to bring a little comfort to the valiant defenders of our Fatherland. I should be grateful if you would forward this money to the Fund in question, assuring its managers of the admiration we feel for the good work they do in softening as far may be the lot of so many brave men. I venture to enclose also one of the programs of "Cinderella" to be sent to Paris, if necessary.

I also enclose a cheque for Frs. 122.50, which has been handed to me by the Comite des Oeuvres, to be sent also to the "Invalides de la Guerre."

Believe me,
Yours obediently,
L. MARTHOUD.

Shanghai, May 29.
To M. Martouth,
President of the Societe Dramatique Francaise.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge and to thank you for the two cheques, one of Frs. 55,547.10, the other of Frs. 122.50 for the "Invalides de la Guerre," which you have so kindly sent me on the 29th of this month, to be forwarded to the beneficiaries in the name of the Societe Dramatique Francaise.

Generosity is so constitutional a virtue in Shanghai that everyone naturally expected a brilliant success for the performance of "Cinderella."

But the results obtained have surpassed all hopes, and have enabled to be collected for our wounded soldiers a sum of which the magnitude clearly bespeaks the patriotic sentiments of the generous donors.

So great a success is indeed the just recompense of all those whom we thank today. Under the direction of Mme. Thue they have spared neither

time nor trouble, and have discovered that persuasive force before which generosity did not fail to increase evening by evening in the course of several presentations of the play. Thanks to them, the public has been associated in a meritorious work, of which the memory will remain dear with all those who have participated in it.

I shall forward the money that you have sent me to the Invalides de la Guerre through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom it will be a great pleasure to me to indicate the manner in which this money has been collected and the wonderful display of goodwill which went to its collection.

To all those kindly helpers my thanks are due through you. I should be grateful to you if you would once more constitute yourself the medium of my deep gratitude.

Believe me,
Yours obediently,
E. NAGGIAR.

Shanghai, May 30.

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England Gives America A Humorist

England is minus one entertaining young humorist and America is plus the same. His name is Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, but he now terms himself an American writer despite his name and his accent. For

he lives on Central Park West, New York and drives a Studebaker car and contributes exuberant serials to the *Saturday Evening Post* for large sums—than all of which what can be more American?

Also he finds it easier to win

appreciation for his brand of humor from the American than from the English public; and the natural inference is that his brand is American brand. Mr. Wodehouse does not try to conceal his preference for the American variety.

"American humorists," he said the other day, sitting in his study in his Central Park West apartment, "are so above English humorists that there is no comparison. The English humorist is what you'd call genteel—with his mind continually on what his grandmother will think when she reads his work and what the clergyman will think and his aunts and the university and the public school he attended."

"Over here one doesn't have to be so careful. The American humorist is straightforward. He isn't afraid to take a chance. He gives himself free play and feels that his readers will respond. He isn't self-conscious." "Were you self-conscious when you conducted your column on the *London Globe*?" the visitor asked. Mr. Wodehouse began his career with this humorous column called "By the Way."

"Rather!" (No, he isn't entirely Americanized yet!) "I always had to send my proofs to a sub-editor for approval—can you imagine one of the columnists here in New York doing that? And the sub-editor would send it back deleted—this not suited to Old Subscriber"; that "too knockabout." I always had to keep in mind those Old Subscribers who never wanted to laugh out loud—just chuckle. That's why there are few rowdy English humorists."

"And England has nothing to compare with the stuff turned out by the comic supplements here—stuff like *Pontaine Fox's* and *Briggs's 'Just Boy'*, the best humorous stuff in America."

Neither does Mr. Wodehouse believe that the present day English novel is so superior to the American novel as most of us profess to believe. "I can't see why that stuff is so tremendously 'good'—that 'realism,'" he said. "But for some reason one has to write it in order to be recognized in England. The beauty of writing for American readers is that they won't stand for a man's writing three books just to record a hero's uneventful life up to the time he's 30

years old. They insist on stories. Some of the stories may be bad, but the chances are that if a writer tries long enough he'll finally write a good one. And that, to me, seems a better thing for him to do than to spend his time studying himself, writing of all the petty details of his own youth, and so on."

No one can deny that Mr. Wodehouse writes real "stories," the kind that's called "a rattling good yarn." He gets ideas from the newspapers, and his wife finds short story plots for him. Often he begins with but one incident and then hammers away until he has worked out an entire plot.

"Uneasy Money," my new novel," he said, "grew out of the idea that it would be a good situation to have a chap who had been drinking hard touched on the knee by a monkey. From that one situation the plot expanded backward and forward."

Mr. Wodehouse is one of the writers who think their work out in detail before beginning the actual writing. "I never start writing until every detail is thought out," he said. "When I start writing I work very steadily and quickly. I seldom do less than 2,000 words a day. On my new story I did 20,000 words last week. Sometimes of course I have to sit at the typewriter an hour or so before the 'inspiration' comes. I think the typewriter is a wonderful aid to writing. One can see just what one's writing; then there's something stimulating about it too. I even am writing the lyrics for a musical comedy on the typewriter."

Mr. Wodehouse's first work, besides his humorous column on the *London Globe*, was a series of boys' stories written around public school life in England. Then came, when he was 28 years old, what he terms the "great crisis." He came to the United States for a two or three weeks holiday and sold his first grownup story to *Collier's*. Instead of returning to England in two or three weeks he stayed here all that year. Since that time he has spent two or three months out of each year in this country, until 1914, when he came over on the last voyage of the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. Since he is disqualified for fighting service by defective eyesight, he has spent the time over here becoming a regular American writer.

Anecdotes of the Famous

Congratulations have been pouring in upon Sir Charles Wyndham on his marriage with his theatrical partner of so many years, Miss Mary Moore. In the actor's biography, by Mr. Edgar Pemberton, there is an excellent story about Sir Charles and the late Mr. Gladstone.

Wyndham was once asked to exploit a certain reciter, and gave an "At home" for the purpose, at which the "G. O. M." was present. It was a terribly hot afternoon, and the reciter announced that he would give "Elaine," by Lord Tennyson. After the recital Sir Charles went to Gladstone and said, "I'm afraid you've had a trying time with all this heat?"

"Not at all," was the reply, "I have had a charming afternoon. I thank you for asking me, and now as I am quite refreshed I can run back to the House."

Sir Charles was elated, for the

rather "heavy" "Elaine" had been a success after all. He rushed to the stage where he found his guests waiting for him and for tea.

"What have we done to you," they cried to give us 'Elaine' on day like this? Surely there was something lighter to choose."

"Lighter?" echoed Sir Charles. "That's the trouble with you society people, you're all so frivolous, I gave you a classic treat. Why, Gladstone has just told me he had a delightful afternoon."

"Of course he had," was the rejoinder, "for he was asleep all the time!"

Here's an amusing story about M. Edmond Rostand, the famous French dramatist.

M. Rostand has a veritable loathing for balliffs, whose work he regards as iniquitous. One day a friend called upon him to ask for a subscription. "It's really charitable," he explained. "We want to pay the funeral expenses of a poor devil of a balliff who—"

"What!" exclaimed Rostand. "A balliff! How much do you want?"

"Oh, a couple of sovereigns," replied his friend. Rostand plunged his hand hastily into his pocket.

"Here are four pounds," he said. "Bury two balliffs!"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 1, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1928
Copper Cash	1928
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11%—Tls.	6.71
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. ...	9.23
Peking Bar	852
Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	32 3/4
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London, ...	28.20
Ex. N. Y. on London, ...	47.61
Consols	f

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-11%
London	Demand 2-11%
India	T.T. 22 1/2%
Paris	T.T. 420
Paris	Demand 420 1/2
New York	T.T. 70 1/2
New York	Demand 70 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 71 1/2
Japan	T.T. 71 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 169 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-0%
London	4 m-s. Dcs. 3-1
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcs. 3-1 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 446
New York	4 m-s. 73 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-CHANGE FOR MAY	
Ex. Tls. 1-Francs	6.66
Ex. Tls. 1-Marks	4.98
Ex. Tls. 1-Yen	1.20
Ex. Tls. 1-Rupies	2.68
Ex. Tls. 1-Roubles	2.73
Ex. Tls. 1-Mex. \$	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.125	
Chinese Dollars, 72.075	
On Peking, Demand, 105	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Banknotes (97) Tels., —	
May 12, 1916.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, June 1, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkat Tls. 26.25	
Anglo-Java Tls. 105.00	
Chongora Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated Tls. 3.70	
Consolidated Tls. 3.60	
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.00	
Kota Bahros Tls. 10.50	
Kota Bahros Tls. 10.60	
Shanghai-Klebang Tls. 1.20	
Zhangba Tls. 93.00	
Telephone Tls. 93.00	
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00	
Kamunings Tls. 6.00	
Semabun Tls. 1.90	
Direct Business Reported	
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.25	
Consolidated Tls. 3.65	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, June 1, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Zhangba Tls. 6.25 June	
Consolidated Tls. 3.60 cash	
Kotas Tls. 10.60 cash	
Chongora Tls. 3.50 cash	
Land 6% Debs. Tls. 97.00 cash	
Direct	
Chongora Tls. 3.10 cash	
Land 6% Debs. Tls. 97.00 cash	
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.50 cash	
Kotas Tls. 10.60 cash	
Land 6% Debs. Tls. 97.00 cash	

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, May 31.—Today's rates were as follows:—	
Plantation, First Latex.	
Spot: 2s. 6 1/4 d. Paid.	
July to December: 2s. 7 1/4 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Steady after weak.	
Last Quotation, London, May 30:	
Spot: 2s. 6 1/4 d. Paid.	
July to December: 2s. 8 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Steady after weak.	

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service	
London, May 31.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:	
Tenders for Bills: a. d.	
Highest price	1 4 3/2
Tenders at	1 3 1/2
Receive	3%
Tenders for Deferred Transfers:	
Highest price	1 4 1/2
Tenders at	1 4 1/2
Receive	8%
Total amount sold during the week:	Rs. 25,00,000

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$29,296.01	\$25,919.72
Loss by currency depreciation	7,852.49	6,962.50
Effective Receipts	\$21,443.52	\$18,957.22
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.53	28.54
Car miles run	70,73	65,482
Passengers carried	1,303,875	1,182,009

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of May, 1916, and for 5 months ended May 31, 1916, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:—

	May, 1916	May, 1915
Gross Receipts	\$128,969.98	\$116,659.75
Loss by currency depreciation	34,409.89	31,356.90
Effective Receipts	\$93,960.09	\$85,302.85
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.43	28.47
Car miles run	315,453	289,105
Passengers carried	5,700,213	5,023,915
5 months ended May 31st, 1916		5 months ended May 31st, 1915
Gross receipts	\$600,668.05	\$527,484.34
Loss by currency depreciation	157,782.15	140,849.92
Effective Receipts	\$442,985.90	\$386,634.42
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.88	28.44
Car miles run	1,481,226	1,343,028
Passengers carried	26,788,023	22,967,706

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10 1/2 Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31 1/2 Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9 1/2 Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against: Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

Shows An Undivided Surplus
Of Considerably Over 23
Million Dollars

Following is the annual report of the chairman of directors of the General Electric Company. It has a distinctive value as an illustration of wise and conservative business methods. It has also another distinctive feature in the brief and clear manner of exposition. Goodwill, franchises and patents of incalculable value are put down among the assets at one dollar. The book value of all plants is placed at less than thirty million dollars though the original cost shows a value of over eighty-three million dollars. An undivided surplus is shown considerably over twenty-three million dollars and cash at banks figures in the assets at over thirty million dollars. Following is the report in full.

Schenectady, N.Y., April 15, 1916.
To the Stockholders of the General Electric Company:
The value of orders received by your Company for electrical apparatus and devices in the past year was \$98,385,591.00, an increase of \$14,627,370.00 or 17 per cent. over those of 1914. This increase was largely due to the general revival of business in the latter part of the year. These figures are exclusive of orders for special war munitions (the value of orders received for special war munitions during 1915 was \$25,380,000) which have been so restricted as to interfere as little as possible with the regular product of your Company. The percentage of profit from these orders will probably be less than that of the average of the Company's output.

The amount of sales billed was \$85,522,070.18, a decrease of \$4,945,621.53, or 6 per cent.
The net result from sales billed was a profit of \$8,623,887.19.
To which was added income from other sources amounting to \$3,634,108.19.
Total net income

Carried to surplus

The number of employees engaged in your factories and offices and in those of your subsidiary companies at the end of 1915 was about 60,000. The Company has followed its customary practice in writing off against income account its total expenditures in 1915 for patents, applications for and licenses under patents and other outlays relating thereto, amounting to \$233,455.04. The patent account is carried at \$1.90, as in previous years.

The Board has authorized the payment to all employees (excepting Directors and general officers), who shall have been in its service consecutively for five or more years, supplementary compensation during the year 1916, equal to five per cent. of their individual earnings for the year.

Written off during the twenty-three years ...
Book value of all plants at December 31, 1915 ...
A summary of the changes in manufacturing plants account since the last annual report is as follows:

Net book value Jan. 1, 1915

Real estate and buildings

Machinery

Patterns

Furniture and fixtures

Total

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$730 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 1/2
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 125
Indo-China Def.	964 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 25
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	354.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raid	Tls. 2 3/4 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$113 1/2 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 50 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Central Stores	\$5 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 82 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
International	Tls. 105 S.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 82 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtze	Tls. 5
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Better Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mfr.	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$100 B.
Gross Island	\$9.15 B.
Langkat	Tls. 26 1/2 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$92 B.
Morris	\$85
Wong	\$7.70 S.
Weeks	\$16.90 x d. S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14 1/2 Sa.
Amberst	Tls. 1.00 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37 1/2
Batu Anan 1918	Tls. 1.90
Batu Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chong United	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 14
Cheng	Tls. 3.35
Consolidated	Tls. 3.65 Sa.
Domination	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Gula Kampung	Tls. 9 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 25 B.
Karab	Tls. 17
Kota Bahros	Tls. 10.60 Sa.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 19
Padang	Tls. 16 1/2
Pengkalan Durtan	Tls. 11 B.
Permat	Tls. 7
Repah	Tls. 1.45
Saragaga	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seokee	Tls. 9 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Semawang	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 Sa.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 B.
Sunat Dur	Tls. 13 1/2
Sua Manglie	Tls. 6
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 3
Tebong	Tls. 8 1/2 Sa.
Telo	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Uluoh	Tls. 2.60
Zangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 92 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265 B.
S. Sellers. Sa., Sale B. Buyers	

Real estate and buildings

Machinery

Patterns

Furniture and fixtures

Total

Real estate and buildings

Machinery

Patterns

Furniture and fixtures

Total

Real estate and buildings

Machinery

Patterns

Furniture and fixtures

Total

Real estate and buildings

Machinery

Patterns

Furniture and fixtures

Total

Real estate and buildings

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows:—

Chinese Cotton.—Since our last report was issued our market continued on the easy side owing to the dull state of affairs here, in consequence of the stringency in the money market. Up country holders are still holding back their deliveries owing to the low prices ruling here. The planting of the new crop has so far been pretty successful and from reports to hand an increase of about 10% in the acreage of the Kiangsu and Yangtze Valley crops is now confirmed. The weather has so far been propitious to the crops, but according to Chinese tradition if heavy rain falls on the 27th of the 3rd moon (end of April) the farmers anticipate a typhoon during the 7th Chinese moon (August). Having had rain during the time predicted it would be interesting to see whether this superstition comes true. The Chinese also claim that last year on the 26th and 27th of the 3rd moon heavy rains were experienced in the different sections of the Cotton belt, which were followed by storms in August and they feel confident that this year the same will take place. The Chinese crop. Tone of the market, Steady.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, P. G. F. Brown

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal

Price of Mid-Americans

Price of Mid-Americans last reported

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American July

Price of Mid-American October

Tone of market, Steady.

Indian Market:—
Broach July-Aug. shipment

Hingnahat July-Aug. shipment

Yoomal July-Aug. shipment

St. F. Bengal July-Aug. shipment

Akola and Nagpur July-Aug. shipment

Steady.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinke Road

Telephone No. 396

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for May 31 was 135 tons. The output for the month of May was 3,862 tons net."

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat, have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of May was 35,100 lbs.

NO MASONIC TENET IN PREPAREDNESS

Grand Master Friefeld Says
1,500,000 Believe in The
Brotherhood of Man

PATRIOTISM NOT DECEIVED
But Not Viewed as Highest
Virtue Because Limited By
Geographical Lines

New York, April 27.—A notable gathering of Masons heard Grand Master George Friefeld of the Grand Lodge of New York State criticize "intemperate advocates of militarism" at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 126th Street, yesterday. Mr. Friefeld in an address on "The Influence of Free Masonry in World Reconstruction" commented on the mission of Masonry in connection with the war in Europe.

"Masonry teaches by sign, symbol, token and allegory the great truths of life," he said, in part. "She has done so from time immemorial. Preparedness ships of war, armaments and all that are having their day, but men will tire of the stock phrases and the plans for the destruction of their species and inquire for another and a better way. Indeed, they are doing so now."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,500,000

Head Office:

25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Fook
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Singapore
Fookchow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Bureaux et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Bombay Calcutta Peking
Canton Hankow Tientsin
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondkery Peking Tientsin
Haiphong Papeete Tientsin
Hankow Pnom-Penh Tientsin

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOERN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
K. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. B. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Saigon S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Cebu Lyons Singapore
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Fookchow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tientsin
Hankow New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up—U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world; receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klunking Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Golds. 50,000,000 (about £14,167,000)

Reserve Fund—Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandonejo Palembang Tandjong Bala

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4493.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chih Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malta, Somarag, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benkolen, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, London, Rangoon, Macassar, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tails and Dollars; interest allowed in Tails at 2 1/2 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per annum, on the daily balance of over Tails or Dollars 100 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUNSHI CHEN, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.</

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 2	6.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	8.00	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10.00	Seattle	Tamara maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	12.00	Tacoma	Isukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	1 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	2 P.M.	Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 2	10.00	Moji, Kobe etc.	Shirata	Br.	D. Sassoon
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shirata maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	..	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Liverpool via Cape	Lyonon	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Liverpool via Cape	Idomenes	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Marseilles	Polynesian	Br.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Ningpo, Wenzhou	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Amoy, Swatow	Singon	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Wakamatsu	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Whu, Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong, Canton	Luebow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Swatow, Hongkong	Taiwan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Takao, Formosa	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 2	2.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	..	Wetshai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingling	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	Wetshai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Haichow, Hsing	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Daly	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	Wetshai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Tsingtao and Daly	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	Wetshai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	B. & S.
..	..	Daly	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	..	Tientsin, Daly	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	..	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Shyuen	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Ninghao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
..	..	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	do	Kiangfoo	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	do	Luenbo	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	..	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	..	do	Tatung	Jap.	B. & S.
..	..	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 1	Amoy	Kwangchi	1211	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 1	Wenzhou	Shengking	1203	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 1	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 1	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 1	Hongkong	Cucque	4648	Am.	M. & Co.	
June 1	Japan	Anshin maru	938	Jap.	Sato Shokai	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 1	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1224	Br.	B. & S.
..	Seattle	Canada maru	3759	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1236	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
..	Chinwangtao	Kiesaboth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.
..	Wakamatsu	Hsinchuan	1268	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.
..	Wakamatsu	Secuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.
..	Chefoo, Newchwang	Paoching	1073	Br.	B. & S.
..	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
..	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
..	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	2709	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 31	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MEW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bombela	4282	Aus.	Asa Lloyd	B III
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3898	Aus.	Asa Lloyd	CMEW
May 29	Japan	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
May 30	Foohow	Hainkong	1267	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	CNW
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 30	Hankow	Kiangwan	2321	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidoh	1882	Ger.	Matchers	NGLB I
July 10	Hankow	Meile	1882	Ger.	Matchers	NGLB I
May 31	Hongkong	Mentor	4798	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
May 31	Vladivostok	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p
July 20	Tsingtao	Sikang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	8 VII
July 20	Hongkong	Shiata	5446	Aus.	Asa Lloyd	8 VII
Dec 16	Yantai	Shubun	485	Chi.	S. N. Co.	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28	..	S. V. Barge	..	Am.	S. Oil Co.	80CW
May 31	Hongkong	Shirata	3490	Br.	D. Sassoon	SHW
May 31	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Chinwangtao	Wakamatsu maru	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.	SHW
May 31	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co.	HYPW
May 31	Japan	Yawata maru	2150	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, June 3 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's str. Yohyang Maru, Captain S. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 3 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolan, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Talshun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am.	9215	20	500	Day

*Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
*Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
*The French gunboats D. de Lacrosse and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAI-REN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAI-REN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haen left Fochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Daly yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Suirwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, s.s. Empress of Japan, is due at Woosung at 4 a.m. tomorrow.

The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 10 a.m.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kamo Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's buoy today at noon.

The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 1.30 p.m.

This steamer will be despatched for London via ports on Sunday, June 4.

The N.Y.K. Kobe-Shanghai line s.s. Kasuga Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about noon.

This steamer will be despatched for London via ports on Sunday, June 4.

Sicawei Weather Report

31.—Low pressures in the Tokio district. The barometer is tending to read at the same level at nearly all the other places. The breezes very variable, are blowing generally from the offing towards the continent. Fine weather.
June 1.—Cloudy but fine weather at Shanghai. Pressure nearly normal. Constant S.E. breeze.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, June 1, 1916.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	756.87	757.25
" " " "	29.80	29.81
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-1.35	-1.48
Variation mm. for 12 h.	+0.72	+0.14
Direction	8	8
Wind (Kilom per hour)	8	7
" (Miles)	3.7	4.8
Temperature (Cen)	19.6	23.8
" (Fahr)	69.0	75.0
Humidity: co	97	86
Neblosity: 5-10	8	9
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines

To Canada, U.S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	"	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	"	14
Empress of Japan....	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Asia	Sept.	6
Empress of Japan ...	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov.	

Fighting Is Brisker But on Minor Scale Along Russian Front

Mosul Has Supplanted Bagdad As Key to Situation In Mesopotamia

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 30.—The official communiqué issued today reports minor fighting on a rather brisker scale on the greater part of the front. There was no change in the Caucasus.

Mosul, the ancient Nineveh, not Bagdad, is now the key to the situation in Mesopotamia. The Turkish forces which attacked the Russians at Revandouze, 250 miles from Bagdad, proved to be troops from Kut.

The Turks are apparently moving northwards to bar the progress of the Russians towards Mosul. Stubborn fighting is proceeding and threatens to develop into a battle, east of Mosul, for the mastery of Mesopotamia.

Peking, May 29.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuters Agency by the Russian Legation:—
May 29.—In the region south of the island of Dalen, the enemy threw bombs and fired aerial torpedoes. Simultaneously, the Germans bombarded this sector of our trenches and, under cover of a fog, they assumed the offensive, but were checked by our fire.

On the whole remaining front, reciprocal artillery and rifle firing occurred, also encounters of small parties.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Mosul, the Turks assumed the offensive on Sunday. By a series of bayonet and cavalry counter-attacks, we forced the enemy to retreat. They suffered heavy losses.

Later.—During the night of May 27, the Germans, after a violent

Reinforcements for the French Defenders at Verdun



This picture shows motor transports filled with French reinforcements in a small village back of Verdun on the way to the firing line. Note how the heavy bombardment has destroyed the buildings in the background.

artillery preparation, assumed the offensive in the region south of Lake Drisviaty and attacked our trenches. By our concentrated artillery and rifle fire, the Germans were forced to retire to their trenches.

Intermittent firing is taking place along the remaining front. Enemy aeroplanes appeared at many points and one of them was felled by our artillery and disappeared beyond the horizon of Ilukst.

The Black Sea.—One of our submarines, though subjected to fire from the shore and from an enemy hydroplane, sank a large Turkish brig near the Anatolian shore.

The Caucasian front.—The attacks of large Turkish forces on the front Revandouze-Dergala were repulsed.

E. Takamine, Son Of A Famous Japanese Chemist, Visits Here

Mr. E. Takamine, Yale '13, came to see China Wednesday. He looked at China yesterday and reached the satisfying conclusion that it is a large and well populated country. Having accomplished the purpose of his visit, he is leaving today for Tokio.

Mr. Takamine is a Japanese, the son of Mr. J. Takamine, of New York, one of the world's greatest chemists. The son is also a chemist and is treasurer of the Takamine Laboratory Inc., of New York. He wears large, serious horn spectacles and a small, frivolous moustache.

"You have just come out with your bride haven't you?" he was asked.

Mr. Takamine smiled a dazzling smile.

"That," said he, "is why I am going back to Tokio so quickly. She's there."

Mrs. Takamine is an American girl. She was formerly Miss Ethel Johnson, daughter of an Evanston, Ill., clergyman.

The elder Takamine is sailing for Japan in August. The scientist is largely interested in the establishment of the Japan Chemical Laboratory which is to have a subsidy from the Imperial government. Since finishing his chemistry course at Yale, Mr. Takamine has been assisting his father in his researches. Patents of the greatest value cover the Takamine formulas.

One of the discoveries of the elder Takamine was takadistase. The son said yesterday that this substance, which is a digestive, is a microscopic fungi.

"Where is it found?" he was asked.

"It grows on bran," was the somewhat startling answer.

"On regular bran, such as cows eat?"

"Exactly that sort of bran," was the answer.

It was thought better not to carry the inquiry into the mysteries of science beyond the depths of our readers, so the subject was adroitly changed to another of the Takamine discoveries. This one is named adrenalin and is even more marvellous than the other. It is used in operations and contracts the blood vessels

so that incisions can almost be made bloodless. It is also used for clearing eyes that have the "pinkies." A drop in the eye contracts the blood that gives the pinkish color and makes the eye normal again.

"And where," said the reporter, "is adrenalin found?"

"Adrenalin," was the answer, "is found in cows. Yes, ordinary cows that eat the bran where the takadistase fungi grows. They kill 'em in the stock yards and we extract adrenalin from the adrenal glands."

The reporter thanked him and as the afternoon was very hot went hastily into the bar where he bought a lemon squash—one of the large ones—and wondered to himself how many cows were explored before adrenalin was discovered.

News Brevities

The management of the Astor House Hotel announces the opening of the Palm Garden tomorrow (Saturday) evening at 9.30. Prof. Papini and his popular orchestra will provide an attractive program of operatic and dance music.

The Central Police Station reported a fire yesterday morning at a quarter past twelve at 29 Yangtsepo Road, at the large block of godowns belonging to Messrs. Liddell Bros. On arrival the Brigade found some tar on the roof of Godown H on fire, but the staff of the above company extinguished the blaze without the help of the firemen.

Local Chinese papers say that Chairman Sun Han-chang and Vice-Chairman Chen Jen-fu of the General Chamber of Commerce have resigned and Shen Tun-ho and Chang Chi-sheng have been asked to succeed them, but, so far, they have not accepted.

According to the Tsunhua Pao, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has appointed Nieu Jung-chien as military agent in Shanghai and a special emissary with the power of attorney to that effect has left for Shanghai.

A 'Lighthouse' for France

In the following article Miss Winifred Holt, daughter of Henry Holt, the New York publisher, tells about the opening of the new Lighthouse for men blinded in battle, which occupies Pope's House at 14 Rue Daru, Paris. There are forty-four rooms and two gardens. Miss Holt is the founder of the New York Association for the Blind, which conducts the Lighthouse in that city. She went to France several months ago to aid the blinded soldiers, and is known to them as La Gardienne du Phare, (The Guardian of the Lighthouse.)

By Winifred Holt

Our beautiful old hotel was radiant, clean, though scantily furnished. Kitchen tables, stained a respectable brown by our friends, and funny upright chairs with reed bottoms were our principal furniture. In the hall stood a golden console table with a marble top. It recalled the past pomp of the old palace. The appropriately resting on the pink marble was a large black cashbook—the log of the Lighthouse—where visitors wrote their names.

Dressed in their shabby and a few bright new uniforms, our blind soldiers straggled in. They were guided by their relatives, or our devoted volunteer aids. These range from commoners to Countesses and Princesses, and their masculine counterparts, with infinite care and pride, our blind officers and soldiers, in the log. There was a pretty bustle of expectation and enthusiasm.

"How nice, at last, to come to our wearing the Legion d'Honneur," he went along in the room, carefully "looking" at everything. "I want to see it all," said this young Lieutenant. "I must feel at home in this place, which will give us light!"

Mrs. Hewitt, who has done so much to help the Lighthouse, was happily there to welcome the men. At each kitchen table, the necessary tools and machinery, and usually, a blind man with his teacher. Our men study mostly Braille, reading and writing. They are also becoming proficient on the typewriter. Their machines click merrily under their swift fingers. We will extend our program soon, then we hope to add many interesting branches and some entirely new work for French ten-eyed folk.

The classrooms open on the garden. The sun streamed through the long windows on the happy, busy men. They loved its warmth and knew its brightness as they found light through work. The Pope could not have blessed a better work in his palace—now dedicated to that light which no calamity can darken.

At noon the classes left. The chief, arrayed in his quaint white cap and apron, led us to luncheon. Six guests were at this inauguration luncheon, which was served by the charwoman, an old refugee from the invading "Boches." Mlle. de Villefont was at one end of the table. She is the wife of a general, and her husband, her only brother, gave his life for France. She is giving hers to mitigate the tragedy of the war which took him. Next to her came Monsieur le Directeur, a "reformed" officer, released from the army because the heroic fight which he put up permanently affected his heart. Opposite, our trained nurse and housekeeper, who gives her services for her country, and daily waits to hear if her valiant husband has been killed at the front. Beside her was our guide in chief, a boy, also a "reformed" soldier from Lille.

The Germans carried off his mother, who has not been heard from, and shot his father. He himself, wounded, was taken to the hospital of one of our friends. From there he came to the Lighthouse service. The fifth guest was our blind architect, still dressed in the uniform he wore in the battle of Champagne. There are holes in his coat from the bayonet thrusts on the shoulder. He wears the Croix de Guerre and the Médaille Militaire. Before the war began he installed his wife and two little children in the house which he had designed and built. Less than a year later he returned to his home—both eyes shot out, blind for life. Surrounded by the plans and projects which he could never carry out, he sat hopeless in his house—the work of his brain and eyes. Sent by the major of his Village at this stage the

blind man came to us. Now he is full of hope and energy and is making marvelous strides in his studies to find light through work.

"How do you like the tablecloth?" asked the boyish soldier wearing crape on his arm for his lost mother and his slaughtered father. "We had nothing else. It was my bright idea to use the curtains! Don't you like the red border?" "What extravagance!" said the housekeeper, "they've just come from the cleaners." "You mustn't scold our enfant gate," chimed in some one. "I think the table cover is very beautiful," said the blind architect, touching it with his long fingers. "But how lovely the china is! What a pretty gift for us. So fine and well shaped!"

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

	Mail 9	Mail 5	Miles							Mail 102	Mail 4
	8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central					8.44	18.55
	11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central					5.08	18.58
	11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central					5.03	18.53
										Head. & Thru.	
	11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East					dep.	4.55	18.45
	Mail 102	Mail 2								Mail 1	Mail 101
	Sund. & Wed. 9.35	Fridays 0.01	0	dep. Mukden						21.00	19.27
	Head. & Thru.										
	4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East					dep.	1.25	1.25
	4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East					arr.	1.10	1.10
										Thru. & Sat.	
	5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central					dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 7.30	Mail 12.30	0		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East			Mail 15.32	Local 19.55
7.40	12.40	2.71		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central			15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central			15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78		dep. Tangchow	dep. Tangchow			11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149		dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin			9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41	221		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin			6.30	9.00
7.30	23.01								
10.09	1.28	268		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin			6.10	17.43
12.30	3.49	319		dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin			8.58	15.13
12.45	3.59			dep. Yenchow	dep. Yenchow			1.04	12.41
15.36	6.55	378		dep. Yenchow	arr. Yenchow			0.54	12.38
17.46	9.03	421		dep. Linchow	dep. Linchow			22.0	10.02
				arr. Hsuehchow	dep. Hsuehchow			19.35	7.40
6.00	9.23								10
11.30	13.18	523		dep. Hsuehchow	arr. Hsuehchow			19.15	21.50
11.50	13.23			arr. Pongpo	dep. Pongpo			14.52	15.25
18.02	17.07	601		dep. Pongpo	arr. Pongpo			14.42	14.19
19.53	18.23	62		dep. Shuehchow	dep. Shuehchow			11.11	8.51
				arr. Peking	dep. Peking			9.45	6.50

Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.00	0	dep. Hankow Ferry	Shanghai arr.	Fast
7.00	7.10	198	dep. Hankow	Hankow dep.	7.05
			arr. Shanghai	Line	7.00
					23.00

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at
135-136a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
To-day, 2nd of June
at 4.30 p.m.

A Collection of Chinese Curios,

Porcelain, Brasses, Bronzes, Jades,
Crystals, Ivory such as Vases, Bowls,
Incense Burners, Plates, Josses,
Figures, Ornaments, Bells, Buddhas,
Paint Carved Screens, 1 Very Old
Paint Carved Chinese bed with gold
inlaid, Candelsticks, Opium Pipes,
etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW
Catalogues on the Premises

NOTICE

The United Java Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Netherlands Lloyd;
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

On and after this date and
until further notice, Mr. R. A.
Kreulen will act as Branch
Manager for the above Com-
panies in China & Hongkong.

C. G. O. ENKLAAR
Branch Manager

Customs Notification
No. 855

The Custom House will be
closed to public business, and
the shipment and delivery of
cargo suspended, on Monday,
the 5th June—the Mid-Summer
Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, May 31, 1916.

The Chemor United Rubber
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at
a Meeting of the Board of Directors
held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it
was decided to pay an Interim
Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share
on the Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date. The
Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from 6th June to 15th
June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated, 18th May, 1916.
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated
Ware and Uttery

Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks... \$4.50
Dessert " " " " " " " " 3.50
Tea Spoons " " " " " " " " 1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles) 8.00
" " " " " " " " (Ivory ") 5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government
or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all
registrations or sales, subsequent to
November, 1911 and hereafter, of
Government or Shengko lands on
the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore,
accreted or reclaimable land, not
required for Conservancy or Har-
bour purposes, situated between
highwater lines from the Kiangnan
Arsenal to the lower end of the
Conservancy training works at
Woosung—must be regulated in
accordance with the provisions of
the Supplementary Article of the
Conservancy Agreement of 1912
which has recently been approved
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and the Ministers of the Treaty
Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no
shengko-plan or receipt for payment
of shengko is valid unless issued by
the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary
Article No. 12 in Chinese and
English can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Board's offices, 6
Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of
Public Business on Monday, the
5th June, on account of the
Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

Astor House Hotel

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

PALM GARDENS

Saturday, June 3,

at 9.30 p.m.

Dancing and Refreshments

967-J-3

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the
Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION
NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916,
both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES
for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER
CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from
any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments
will remain the same as heretofore.

Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.

BY ORDER
The Traffic Manager

9919-J-4

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

LOST

A DRAFT issued on the 3rd of
May, by The Yen Yuen Wei,
Chinchow 錦州元會 for Tls.
3,000, due in seven days for The
Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai, payable
to Ziang Kee, 錦記拾捌 has been
lost. The public are hereby warned
against negotiating the said draft,
as it has been declared null and void.

Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai
for Chin Teh Tsen Sheng.
上海元會代錦記拾捌

9951-J-2

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m.
daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m.,
2.25 p.m.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

9978-M-26 to J-4

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

During Mr. A. W. OLSEN'S
Absence on Leave, Mr. F. J.
BURRETT will act as Honorary
Acting Secretary.

W. S. JACKSON,
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.
9908-J-4

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers
and the public in general that we
have this day sold our advertising
business to the Oriental Press.

We hope that our customers will
continue their favours to the new
Company, which, with an up-to-
date staff and facilities, can satis-
factorily carry out any orders
entrusted to them.

Chester, Cowen & Co.

Referring to the above advertise-
ment, we beg to inform the com-
mercial community that we have
taken over the Chester, Cowen &
Co. advertising business, which
will from now be carried on at
55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

We beg to solicit the continu-
ance of the kind patronage extended
to such a large extent to Chester,
Cowen & Co., and assure our
customers of our best attention to
all orders entrusted to our care.

The Oriental Press.

9956-T.F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXTRA night work wanted by an
industrious Chinese youth (British
subject). Good English, calcula-
tion and typewriting. Salary
moderate. Apply to Box 347,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9955-J-2

A HOSPITAL nurse wants to
look after children or invalids on
the voyage to America in exchange
for passage. Very good sailor.
Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9938-J-2

PIANO PLAYER, first-class
(neutral), wants engagement. No
objection to outposts. Apply to
Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

9958-J-4

EMPLOYMENT WANTED
by young American (married),
who has thorough knowledge of
general office work, correspondence,
book-keeping and capable of hand-
ling department or field work.
Speaks Russian, French and Japan-
ese fluently. Moderate salary,
with prospects. No objection to
outpost, Harbin preferable. Apply
to Box 340, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9924-J-2

POSITION WANTED by
young man, age 21 (British sub-
ject), stenographer and typist,
with good knowledge of general
office work. Salary required Tls.
125 per month. Apply to Box 341,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9935-J-4

WANTED. Position for young
girl as stenographer and typist.
Please apply to Mrs. G. M.
Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road.

9946-J-2

WANTED, by an experienced
Chinese, with good English and
Chinese, familiar with translations,
a position as translator or inter-
preter in law office or in general
office routine. Moderate salary,
with prospects would be preferred.
Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9909-J-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins,
Chinkiang.

9992-T.F.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482

9908

FURNISHED FLAT to let, in
private house (no board), three
rooms, bathroom, kitchen, two
verandahs and servants' quarters.
The flat is self-contained and very
comfortable and cool; it faces
Quinsan Square. Apply to 32
Boone Road.

9956-J-2

TO LET, two large unfurnished
rooms on ground floor, bathroom
attached. North Szechuen Road.
Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9957-J-4

TO LET, unfurnished rooms in
private residence, Range Road.
Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9966 a.o.d. J-14

DO you require board and
residence in quiet, central location?
Cool, large room, with verandah
and bathroom attached. Terms—
Double: Mex. \$150, Single: Mex.
\$110. Apply to Box 352, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9963-J-4

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one almost new motor,
cycle, free engine, 4 1/2 h.p., single
cylinder, Bosch magneto. Apply to
Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

9962-J-2

FOR SALE, one Violin,
"Stradivarius", high-toned. Apply
to Box 339, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9942-J-2

FOR SALE, one new Henderson
motor-cycle, 1916 model, with
commodious side car. Short wheel
base, automatic oil feed, two-speed
and other special up-to-date fea-
tures. A powerful machine, none
better made. For inspection and
demonstration, call on I. Beck,
Inc., sole agents for China, 9a,
Hankow Road. Telephone 1437.

9945-J-2

WANTED to hire or purchase
Game traps. Must be serviceable.
Offers to Box 337, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9929-J-2

ONE MOTOR launch wanted.
For passenger traffic between shore
and river steamers on the Yangtze;
length over all 42 ft. motor of best
make fit for kerosene oil; speed 8
to 10 knots an hour; hull of oak
or preferably of steel; lavatory
with W.C., for passengers; sleeping
and kitchen accommodations for
the crew. Submit plans and prices
to Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal
Co., Ltd., 36, Szechuen Road.

9930-J-6

WANTED, gentleman's second-
hand saddle. Please reply to Box
330, THE CHINA PRESS.

9916-J-1

WANTED to buy, a piece of land,
10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with
a house on it. Apply to Box 286,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9937-J-2

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier
motor-cycles, 3 1/2 h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly
suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to
Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11